

SCHEDULE XII.

Register of Forest Cases tried and decided by Forest Officers.

18

Number of Register.	Name, residence, and occupation of the accused.	Date and locality when and where the offence was committed.	Nature and description of offence.	Nature of evidence.	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Commutation of punishment.	REMARKS.

C. H. DICKENS, Lieut.-Col., R. A.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 4th August 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on Monday the 14th August, on account of the Hindoo festival Junmostomee, in conformity with Government Notification No. 64 of 16th April 1862.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, } J. S. ROSS, Major,
The 4th August 1865. } Deputy Commissioner.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor:—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, } BAHADOOR SING.
The 26th July 1865. }

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumehund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency,
Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees	2,14,600
Lahore ditto ditto ...	5,70,640
Nagpore ditto ditto ...	8,16,090

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

The Sarawuk, Jaene, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

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CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknugur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
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DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

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On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE advertisement in the *Gazette of India* of date 29th July, under the heading "The Sarawuk, Jaene, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company Limited," in so far as it represents the Bank of Bengal to be the Bankers of the Company, is unauthorized and incorrect.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, 3rd August 1865.

No. 22.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1865.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

A BILL TO AMEND ACT XXIX OF 1861 (TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ARTICLES OF WAR FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY).

The Commander-in-Chief moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XXIX of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).

Sir W. Mansfield said that there was little to add to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but

he might perhaps mention that in 1863 the Advocate General had been asked for a definition of the term Commanding Officer as used in the Native Articles of War. The Advocate General had ruled that the term embraced only the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, and that the Articles of War vested no authority in any other regimental Officer even when commanding a detachment at a distance from Head Quarters, such Officers possessed no power as such apart from the authority of the Titular Commanding Officer, *i. e.*, the Officer Commanding at the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

He (Sir W. Mansfield) had himself doubted whether such an opinion was sustainable, it was certainly opposed to the general practice of the Army, he might say of all Armies; but since it had been confirmed by the Advocate General there was no option but to have recourse to legislation in order that the proper position of subordinate Officers might be placed on a legal footing, otherwise they would be exposed to countless actions and other annoyances in the discharge of their regular duties. With these observations he would move for leave to introduce the Bill.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey asked if an alteration had not been made, he believed at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Grey, in the Bill since the Draft was first circulated. He remarked that, as first drafted, the Bill provided that the power now vested in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, of laying down Rules under this Bill, had been originally vested in the Commander-in-Chief of Presidencies and in the Commandants of separate forces. The importance of preserving uniformity in legislating as to punishments was so obvious, that he could not but consider the alteration in the Bill a material improvement.

Sir W. Mansfield replied that the case was as stated by the Hon'ble Member, and the obvious advantages of preserving uniformity had led to the alteration noticed. He might add that he was prepared, almost immediately after the passing of the Bill, to submit a set of Rules for the approbation of the Governor General in Council.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Governor General having consented to the suspension, at Sir W. Mansfield's request, of No. 16 of the Rules for the conduct of business, Sir W. Mansfield introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Sir W. Mansfield then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

A BILL TO MAKE TEMPORARY PROVISION FOR THE DECISION OF CIVIL APPEALS IN THE DISTRICTS WITHIN THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grey moved for leave to introduce a Bill "to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab." He said that the object of the Bill was merely to revert partially for a time to the state of things which existed in the Punjab before the passing of Act XIX of 1865. Before that Act became law, the Revenue Courts in the Punjab heard suits as to land, rent, &c., and the Financial Commissioner, or Chief Revenue Authority, was the final Court of Appeal in such cases. Act XIX of 1865 transferred the whole of this class of business to the Civil Courts, and when that Act was passed it was intended to establish a Chief Court in the Punjab, for which purpose Act XXIII of 1865 was simultaneously passed. Delay, however, had unaccountably occurred in bringing the latter Act into operation, and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab had represented that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, which, since the passing of Act XIX, had become the only final Court of Appeal in all Civil cases, was quite unequal to the disposal of the heavy increase of Appellate work which was thus thrown upon it. The Lieutenant Governor therefore had proposed that so much of Act XIX of 1865 as transferred certain business from the Revenue to the Civil Courts, should be suspended until the Chief Court was established.

The necessity for temporary legislation was established, but it seemed desirable to confine it within the smallest limits consistent with the requirements of the case. The present Bill, therefore, merely proposed to empower the Financial Commissioner to hear Appeals in cases relating to land, &c., which now lie, under Act XIX of 1865, to the Judicial Commissioner only.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1865. }

A Bill to amend Act XXIX of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the 83rd Article of War enacted in the said Act XXIX of 1861; it is

Preamble.

enacted as follows:—

I. The Article of War numbered 83 in the said Act XXIX of 1861 is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following Article of War shall be read and taken as Article 83 of the said Act XXIX of 1861:—

ARTICLE 83.

The Commander-in-Chief in India shall, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the minor punishments to which Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers shall, for light offences, be liable, without the intervention of a Court Martial; and shall specify the Officer or Officers by whom such minor punishment, and the extent thereof, may be awarded. But no such minor punishment shall be awarded by a Court Martial.

II. This Act shall be read and taken as part Construction. of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the year 1845, the nature of minor punishments to be used in the Native Army was for the first time defined by law, and it was then also enacted that such punishments could in the Native Army be awarded only by the "Commanding Officer."

2. It is very expedient that certain subordinate Officers should possess by law the power of summarily awarding minor punishments, which, previously to 1845, was in fact vested in Adjutants of Regiments and Officers Commanding Companies in the Native Army by Regulation.

3. When portions of a Regiment are detached from its Head Quarters, the expediency does in truth become an absolute necessity. But it is obvious that at all times numerous petty occasions demand the exercise of practical check of the soldiery by Officers below the position of the Commanding Officer of a Regiment.

4. The limitation above alluded to finds no place in the Mutiny Act, or the Articles of War enacted for the maintenance of order and discipline in the British Army.

5. It has therefore been determined to introduce the present Bill by which, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, the Commander-in-Chief in India may prescribe the minor punishments to be inflicted, without Court Martial, in the Native Army, and the Officer or Officers by whom they may be awarded.

The 27th July 1865. W. R. MANSFIELD.

A Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII of 1865, to make special provision for the

decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner: It is enacted

I. Until such time as Act XXIII of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

WHEN Act XIX of 1865 was passed, it was expected that a Chief Court of Judicature, consisting of two or more Judges, would immediately be established in the Punjab, under Act XXIII of 1865.

Circumstances have, however, arisen to delay the establishment of such a Court, and the Judicial Commissioner alone being unequal to the disposal of the additional Appellate work thrown upon him by the operation of Act XIX of 1865, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has recommended a temporary suspension of the provisions of that Act, so far as they prohibit the cognizance of suits connected with land by the Revenue Courts of the Province.

It seems sufficient, in order to effect the object in view, to pass a short Act enabling the Financial Commissioner as heretofore, and until the establishment of a Chief Court, to hear Appeals in suits connected with land, and this it is proposed to do by empowering the Lieutenant Governor to invest him with the powers of Judicial Commissioner.

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1865. }

W. GREY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Registration of Ozone in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1863-64. By Dr. H. Cook, Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur.

In compliance with the notification published in Circular No. 1076 from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, dated 15th May 1863, the Ozone Registrations kept at various Civil and Military Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency and Sind have been forwarded to me for compilation and report.

2. I propose briefly to review each set of returns in detail, and then to consider them arranged in classes, according to geographical position of the Observatories, with a view to eliminate and arrange the facts that may be apparent—

1st.—As to the general presence or absence of ozone at each station during the year;

2ndly.—As to the connection that may appear to exist between the meteorological and geographical conditions registered and the evolution of ozone;

3rdly.—As to the presence or absence of ozone in connection with the prevalence of cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, and fevers; and, lastly, briefly to review what has been written in connection with the subject previously in Europe, with a

view to determine whether the conditions under which atmospheric ozone is found and the circumstances attending it are the same here as there.

3. Ozone registrations have been made at the following stations:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad, | 9. Mahabuleshwur, |
| 2. Ahmednuggur, | 10. Mhow, |
| 3. Belgaum, | 11. Poona, |
| 4. Bombay, | 12. Rajcote, |
| 5. Deesa, | 13. Sattara, |
| 6. Hyderabad, Sind, | 14. Surat, |
| 7. Kolapore, | 15. Tanna. |
| 8. Kurrachee, | |

Beside these I have received returns for broken periods from Bhooj, Mundlairsir, and Panchgunny. In a few cases the registrations were commenced in June, but as the majority were sent in for the first time for the month of August, I have omitted all prior to that date.

4. The returns yield the following data:—in arranging them systematically for contrast, I shall adopt the following headings, and, to save recapitulation, shall merely quote the indicial letters:—

- A.—Mean amount of ozone for the month.
- B.—Months during which the amount of ozone was in excess of the average.
- b.—Prevailing winds during these months.
- C.—Months during which ozone was deficient (of the average).
- c.—Prevailing winds.
- D.—Months during which cholera was prevalent; ditto diarrhoea, dysentery, and fevers.
- E.—Months during which the amount of ozone by day was in excess of that of the night.
- F.—Ditto during which it was in excess at night over the day.
- G.—Noticeable facts deducible from the registrations of particular months.

No. 1.

5. AHMEDABAD JAIL HOSPITAL.—Lat. 22° 58' N., long. 72° 37' E.; distance from sea-coast 46 miles; height above the sea unknown; position of Hospital in the centre of the city.

A.—Day 1·5, Night 0·7=2·2.

B.—May, June, and July.

b.—Westerly; occasionally Easterly during the day.

C.—November, December, January, March, and April.

c.—North-East.

D.—Cholera—from 25th March to 31st July in the city, from 18th June to 31st July in the jail; Dysentery—August and September; Diarrhoea—more or less throughout the year, principally in August, January and July; Fevers—principally in October.

E.—Throughout the year.

G.—The amount of ozone during the months of August, September, and October, was registered as 0. This, I believe, was due in some degree to a defect in the ozonometer; probably the outer cage was too impervious to air from excess of paint or varnish, as when, on my suggestion, the outer cage was removed, the ozone paper showed coloration equal to Nos. 1·0 and 2·0 of the scale. Throughout the cold-weather months the quantity of ozone continued small, varying from 0·0 to 2·0 and (rarely) 3·0, frequently absent at night. The lowest monthly means were those of December

and March, averaging only 1.1 for the 24 hours. During the latter months it was almost entirely absent at night. In this month cholera commenced in the city.

No. 1. A.

6. AHMEDABAD REGIMENTAL HOSPITAL OF 20TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—Registration commenced on the 1st January.

A—Day 2.8, Night 2.6=5.4.

B—May, June, and July.

C—South and South-West.

C—January and April.

C—North.

D—Cholera—end of March and beginning of April.

E—January, February, March, and April.

F—June and July.

G—The corps appears to have been healthy during the year. Ozone was absent at night for a short time in January, but never after. Amount registered reached No. 10.0 on three occasions in July, and once in August: at each occasion there were heavy falls of rain.

No. 2.

7. AHMEDNUGUR CIVIL HOSPITAL. Lat. 19° 10'; long. 75° 4'; distance from sea-coast 162 miles; height above the sea-level 2,100 feet; situated in the centre of a walled town.

A—Day 1.2, Night 0.4=1.6.

B—August, September, October, November, December, June, and July.

C—S. W. July, August, and September; N. W. October and June; N. E. the remainder.

C—January, February, March, April, and May.

C—North-Easterly; occasionally North-Westerly at evening.

D—Cholera—not prevalent as an epidemic; a few cases in February, March, and May; Dysentery—a few cases in November, January, February, and July; Diarrhoea—August.

E—Throughout the year.

G—Ozone was at its lowest development in the months of January and March, when it fell to a mean of 0.6 for the 24 hours. In the latter month it was almost entirely absent at night: easterly winds prevailed. During this and the previous months some cases of cholera occurred. The highest monthly means were those of November and December, but the numbers recorded did not exceed 2.0 by day, and 1.0 by night.

A sudden increase took place on the 5th May at the setting in of the westerly winds, and the numbers by day continued high throughout the following months. The numbers by night very variable, often sinking 0.0: cholera appeared in the jail in the middle of June, but the cases were not numerous.

The highest recorded numbers during the year were, day 3.0, night 2.0=5.0, on the occurrence of rain and S. W. winds in October.

No. 3.

8. BELGAUM HOSPITAL OF H. M.'S 44TH REGIMENT.—Lat. 15° 52', long. 74° 42'; distance from sea-coast 56 miles; height above sea-level 2,260 feet.

A—Day 2.0, Night 2.8=4.8.

B—December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July.

C—Easterly in December, Westerly and North-Westerly for the remaining months.

C—August, September, October, and November.

C—Westerly in August, September, and October, variable in November.

D—Cholera—April to July in the city and neighbourhood; none in the regiment; Dysentery—not prevalent: a few cases occurred in every month except September, October, and April; Diarrhoea—ditto; a few cases in November, May, and June; Fevers—more prevalent in June and July.

F—Throughout the year.

G—Hardly a trace of ozone was registered for the first three months—apparently due to the same cause as that mentioned previously.

In November it rose to Nos. 4.0 by day, and 3.0 by night, and frequently to 6.0 for the 24 hours, during cool, genial weather with dews at night. In December the amount registered varied from 5.0 to 10.0 for the 24 hours, rising to the highest point about the middle of the month, after some days of storms of rain with electrical disturbance.

The amount greatly decreased in January, February, and March, when the air became very dry. In May 7.0 by day, and 8.0 by night=15.0, were registered on the occurrence of a succession of thunder-storms with rain. In June and July it remained steady at high numbers.

No. 4.

9. BOMBAY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Lat. 18° 53', long. 72° 52'; distance from sea-coast 300 yards; height above the sea 30 feet; situated at Colaba Point;—commenced 1st November; also for the months of August and September at the Marine Battalion Hospital, on the verge of Back Bay.

A—Day 1.8, Night 1.3=3.1.

B—December, January, February, March, and July.

C—N. E. by day, N. W. by night, during cold-weather months; Westerly July.

C—August, September, April, May, and June.

C—North-Westerly.

D—Cholera—was never absent from Bombay during the entire period: it was most prevalent during the months of January, February, April, May, June, and July, but especially during May; Dysentery—most prevalent during December; Diarrhoea—July; Fevers—January.

E—Throughout the year with the exception of the months of May and July.

G—The amount of ozone registered at the Marine Battalion Hospital was very small, never exceeding No. 1.0 of the scale, and was frequently absent. At Colaba it was rarely absent, except in the month of May; in this month No. 2.0 was the highest and this number only occurred twice: the mean for the month gave only 0.6 for the day and 0.7 for the night. It was during this month that cholera reached its height. In July the mean rose to 5.0. Throughout the year the numbers registered were usually remarkably regular and equal.

No. 5.

10. DEESA.—HOSPITAL of H. M.'s 56TH REGIMENT.—Lat. $24^{\circ}12'$, long. $72^{\circ}17'$, distance from sea-coast 140 miles; height above sea-level 408 feet.

A—Day 1·8, Night 1·9=3·7.

B—August, September, October, November, May, June, and July.

b—S. W. August, May, June, and July; N. and N. W. October and November.

c—January, February, March, and April.

c—N. and N. E. January and February; Variable March; Northerly by day, Westerly by night, April.

D—*Cholera*—none; *Dysentery*—September, October, and November; *Diarrhœa*—August, September, and October; *Fevers*—August and September.

E—August, September, May, June, and July.

F—October, November, December, January, February, and March.

G—In March the average amount registered sank to 0·7 by day and 1·0 by night: ozone was absent on several occasions. It rose, however, to 3·0 on the 9th, on the occasion of a dust-storm, and again on the 29th, with high wind and dust. The month was an excessively dry one. No. 5·0 (for 24 hours) was also twice recorded in the following month (which resembled it in character) on similar occasions of high gusts of wind and dust. In May it rose to 8·5 (for 24 hours) on the 6th, after rain on previous day with thunder, and again on 16th to 6·5 on the occurrence of sand-storms and lightning, and on several occasions from 5·0 to 7·0 with high winds and sand-storms.

The maximum numbers registered were 4·5 by day and 7·0 by night=11·5, on 26th October, during a heavy storm of wind and rain, and 4·0 by day and 10·0 by night=14·0, after rain and with high wind, on 4th January. On several occasions during this month high numbers were registered after light rain or during the prevalence of gusty winds and dust.

No. 6.

11. HYDRABAD (SIND)—HOSPITAL of H. M.'s 95TH REGIMENT.—Lat. $25^{\circ}22'$, long. $68^{\circ}41'$; distance from sea-coast 60 miles; height above sea-level 48 feet; position S. W. of the town.

A—Day 1·1, Night 0·8=1·9.

B—September, April, May, June, and July.

b—Westerly, April and September; S. W. May, June, and July.

C—October, November, February, and March.

c—North-Westerly.

D—*Cholera*—none; *Dysentery*—October; *Diarrhœa*—a few cases in September; *Fevers*—October and November.

E—Throughout the year slightly, but decidedly during the months of May, June, and July.

G—The smallest amount of ozone occurred in October and November. In the former it averaged only 0·4 by day and 0·3 by night, in the latter 0·2 by day and 0·1 by night, or a mere trace. At the latter part of October rain fell for four days in succession, but with no increase in the amount of ozone. *Dysentery* was prevalent during this month, and fevers for the latter half of this and the whole of the following month. The highest numbers registered during the year were 4·0 by day and 1·0 by night=5·0, on the 28th September, 3·0 by day and 3·0 by night=6·0, on

the 26th during high S. W. winds and dust. At the latter end of January the numbers again rose from 1·0 to 4·0 under like circumstances; this increase was attended with a disappearance of fever cases from hospital.

During May, June, and July, ozone was never absent, and ranged steadily from 2·0 to 3·0 by day and 1·0 to 2·0 at night.

No. 7.

12. KOLAPORE CIVIL HOSPITAL.—Lat. $16^{\circ}45'$, long. $74^{\circ}15'$; distance from sea-coast 60 miles; height above sea-level 1,797 feet; position outside the town.

A—Day 2·6, Night 2·0=4·6.

B—November, December, January, April, May, June, and July.

b—N. E. by day, N. W. by night, November, December, and January; S. W. and W. May, June, and July.

C—August, September, October, and March.

c—N. W. and S. W. August and September; N. E. October and March.

D—*Cholera*—May and June; *Dysentery*—not prevalent; *Diarrhœa*—ditto; *Fevers*—ditto.

E—Throughout the year with the exception of May, June, and July, when it became equal.

G—The lowest amount of ozone occurred during the autumn of 1863, when it averaged 1·0 by day and 0·5 by night. An increase took place on the 26th October, when, after a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, it rose to 3·0 by day and 1·0 by night=4·0, during the middle and end of November, with disturbed weather, to 4·0 by day and 3·0 by night, and continued unusually high during the following months.

The highest numbers registered were 7·0, 8·0, and 9·0 (for the 24 hours). On the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th, of January, no meteorological phenomena are recorded to account for this increase, except it be distant lightning at evening. During the latter part of April, from the 24th to 20th, the numbers varied from 6·0 to 9·5 (for 24 hours), succeeding a heavy storm, and preceded by disturbed weather and high wind. A slight decrease took place the following week, coincident with the outbreak of cholera in the city, but the depression was not very remarkable.

No. 8.

13. KURRACHEE (SIND), HOSPITAL of H. M.'s 109TH REGIMENT.—Lat. $24^{\circ}47'$, long. $67^{\circ}3'$; distance from sea-coast 3 miles; height above sea-level 40 feet; position of Hospital half a mile N. E. of camp.

A—Day 1·2, Night 1·3=2·5.

B—August, April, May, June, and July.

b—Westerly.

C—October, November, December, January, February, and March.

c—Northerly October and March; Easterly November and December; Northerly and Easterly January and February.

D—*Cholera*—not prevalent; *Dysentery*—more prevalent in September, February, March, and April; *Diarrhœa*—more prevalent in May; *Fevers*—October, November, December, and January.

E—Throughout the year, with the exception of—

F—August, May, June, and July.

G—The smallest amount of ozone occurred in February, averaging 0·8 by day and 0·2 by night. The quantity in November, December, and January was also very small, averaging for this period only 0·8 by day and 0·4 by night. It was absent on several occasions (more especially by night) during these months, and occasionally in March. On the 14th of this month it suddenly rose to 4·0 by day and 1·5 by night, after high westerly winds and dust. It reached the same degree on the 21st January with a change of wind from N. to W. and heavy dew. The occasions on which it rose the highest for the year were the following:—18th August, 4·0 by day and 6·0 by night = 10·0, after some days of squally weather with rain and wind from S. W. (during this time four inches of rain fell—a most unusual occurrence for this country); the numbers continued high for three days; again on 23rd, 3·2 by day and 4·0 by night = 7·2, on the occurrence of rain and W. wind.

On 7th April 6·0 by day and 1·5 by night = 7·5 (no particular change); 23rd idem 6·5 by day and 5·5 by night = 12·0, after a continuance of dust-storms and W. winds. On several occasions during this month the amount registered was great during the prevalence of dust-storms and strong winds. The average amount was greater for this month than at any other period of the year, with the fewest number of fever cases. There was much atmospheric disturbance.

No. 9.

14. MAHABULESHWAR.—Lat. 17°56', long. 73°30'; distance from sea-coast 40 miles; height above sea-level 4,700 feet; position centre of the station.

A—Day 3·2, Night 3·7 = 6·9.

B—October, November, February, May, and June.

b—S. E. and E. October and November; E. by day, Westerly by night, February; Westerly May and June.

c—December, January, March, April, and July, also August and September.

c—E. December and January; E. at morning, W. at evening, March and April; S. W. July, August, and September.

D—Cholera—never prevalent on the hills; some cases were brought up from below in December, January, March, and May; Dysentery—not prevalent; Diarrhoea—ditto; Fevers—more prevalent in April and May.

E—Slightly in July, equal in December, May, and June.

F—Throughout the year with these exceptions.

G—On account of there being no Medical Officer at the station in the months of August and September 1863 to commence the registration no register was kept during these months. Judging from results obtained in 1864, ozone during these months is at its lowest development, averaging only 1·7 by day and 1·6 by night.

The cold and dry month of January is the next lowest in the scale, averaging 2·3 by day and 2·7 by night, occasionally falling as low as 1·0. This was also the case often during the dry winter months when easterly winds were prevalent, but on no occasion was it entirely absent.

The maximum average was obtained in the month of October, when it reached 4·9 by day and 5·6 by night = 10·5 for the 24 hours.

This is far higher than any results elsewhere obtained throughout the Presidency with the exception of Tanna.

On the 27th of this month, after strong westerly winds and rain, the numbers rose to 8·0 by day and 9·0 by night = 17·0, and on the following day to 18·0. In the month of February, from the 16th to 22nd inclusive, there was a period of excess averaging by day 6·2, by night 8·7 = 14·9, and reaching a maximum of 17·0. There had been a sudden change of wind from E. to W. and N. W., blowing strongly, with great increase of moisture in the atmosphere.

In May there was a second, less remarkable, period, with strong N. W. and W. winds and slight falls of rain. In June (7th), after a thunder-storm and rain, it rose to 10·0 by day and 6·0 by night = 16·0, and for the following 6 days, during which a succession of slight thunder-storms took place, it averaged 11·8 for the 24 hours.

With the excessive rain of July the numbers decreased, sinking occasionally to 1·0. There was a short period of comparative excess during the prevalence of violent winds.

No. 10.

15. MHOW—HOSPITAL, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lat. 75°48', long. 20°33'; distance from sea-coast 203 miles; height above sea-level 1,883 feet.

A—Day 1·3, Night 1·8 = 3·1.

B—August, September, October, November, and June.

b—S. W. August and September; Southerly November and June.

c—December, January, February, March, April, and May.

c—S. E. December; Easterly January; Easterly by day and Westerly by night February and March; S. W. by day, N. W. by night, April and May.

D—Cholera—April, May, and half of June, reaching its height the first week in May in the bazaar, and its latter week in the regiment; Dysentery—not prevalent; Diarrhoea—somewhat prevalent in August; Intermittent Fevers—August and November.

E—At no time.

F—Throughout the year, more decidedly in February, April, May, and June.

G—Ozone was frequently absent in February, and sank to its lowest in March; throughout this month it was almost entirely wanting by day, and the average for the night reached only 0·7: No. 2·0 was the highest registered during the month. The months of April and May were equal, the average for the day being 0·3 and night 1·3. Cholera made its appearance in April in the city, and reached its height the first week in May. In this month it occurred in the regiment, and was most prevalent from the 24th to 31st, during which period the quantity of ozone was very limited. It was wholly absent by day, frequently at night; the mean 0·0 by day, 0·9 by night. In June it re-appeared in full quantity, and cholera disappeared.

The highest monthly average occurred in September, when 3·5 by day and 4·0 by night were registered = 7·5; 6·21 inches of rain fell, and S. W. winds prevailed.

The highest maximum occurred on the 24th, when No. 6.0 by day and 8.0 by night=14.0, were registered, and it frequently rose to 10.0 for the 24 hours. In August it rose as high as 11.0, and remained high for the latter half of this month, with S. W. winds. In October it rose to 10.0 on the 27th after unsettled weather with lightning, but the most marked rise was (compared with the average of the month) on the 4th and 5th of January, when it reached 12.0 and 10.0 respectively, the mean monthly average being 2.9; the excess was coincident with thunderstorms. No registration was kept for the latter half of June and all July, there being no ozone papers in store.

No. 11.

16. POONA—HOSPITAL of H. M.'s 33rd REGIMENT.—Lat. 18° 28', long. 74° 10'; distance from sea-coast 62 miles; height above sea-level 1,850 feet.

A—Day 2.6, Night 2.9=5.5.

B—August, September, October, May, June, and July.

b—Westerly.

C—November, December, January, February, and March.

c—Easterly.

D—*Cholera*—December in the city (855 cases); a few cases occurred in the regiment in March and July; *Dysentery*—not prevalent; *Diarrhœa*—October, March, April, and July; *Fevers*—most prevalent in September, April, and July.

E—Slightly in August, February, and June.

F—December, April, May, and July.

G—The lowest quantities of ozone were registered in the months of November and March, the mean daily average being day 1.0, night 1.0. In the former month the quantities were very irregular, varying from 0.0 to 6.0, and for the latter part of the month it was entirely absent. This deficiency continued through the first 10 days of December, when epidemic cholera broke out in the city, and for the following 10 days the number of cases averaged 140 per diem. Ozone re-appeared after this, and for the remainder of the month gave a mean equal to the average for the year; cholera subsided at the close of the month.

In the month of March ozone was frequently absent, and the numbers registered were always low; a few cases of cholera occurred in the regiment, but not as an epidemic. A few sporadic cases occurred also in July, when there was no deficiency of ozone.

The highest monthly mean occurred in October, day 4.0, night 4.1=8.1, and the second highest in July, 3.9 and 4.1=8.0. In August the amount rose several times above 15.0 (for 24 hours), and on one occasion to 17.0, with strong S. W. winds and rain.

In September the numbers were high, rising to 16.0 on the 5th after rain, and 14.0 on the 26th with rain; in October on the 6th and 14th to 12.0 after rain with thunder, on the 21st and 23rd idem to 14.0 with thunderstorms, on the 25th and 27th idem to 16.0 and 18.0 with rain; and in July from 9.0 to 16.0 under the same circumstances. This month, despite the high ratio of ozone, appears to have been comparatively a somewhat unhealthy one, there being several cases of cholera and dysentery in hospital.

No. 12.

17. RAJCOTE CIVIL HOSPITAL.—Lat. 22° 15', long. 70° 50'; distance from sea-coast 41 miles; height above sea-level 500 feet. (Registration commenced in October.)

A—Day 0.5, Night 0.6=1.1.

B—May, June, and July (probably also August and September).

b—Westerly.

C—December, January, and March.

c—Easterly and Northerly.

D—*Cholera*; *Dysentery*—more so in October, November, March, and April; *Diarrhœa*—ditto in April and May; *Fevers*—October.

E—February, March, and May.

F—October, November, December, and June.

G—The amount of ozone registered has been remarkably small throughout the year (the least on record). This probably results from either the bad position of the Hospital (placed in an unhealthy site), or from its being shut in by high surrounding buildings.* The lowest monthly mean occurred in December, when only 0.2 was registered for the 24 hours. During this month it was generally absent, and the highest quantity registered was 1.0. The months of October, November, and January, were hardly better. It was more generally present in February, March, and April, and reached its highest monthly mean in May. The highest maxima were 5.0 on the 16th November after southerly winds, 5.0 on the 19th and 20th February during thunderstorms with light rain and high winds, and 4.0 on 1st July with strong S. W. winds.

No. 13.

18. SATTARA CIVIL HOSPITAL.—Lat. 17° 40', long. 74° 2'; distance from sea-coast 56 miles; height above the sea-level 2,320 feet; position, suburb of city.

A—Day 2.5, Night 2.4 = 4.9.

B—August, September, October, November, June, and July.

b—South-Westerly.

C—December, January, February, March, April, and May.

c—Easterly.

D—*Cholera*—from 5th April 1864 to 29th June in the city and neighbourhood; *Dysentery*—more prevalent in May and June; *Diarrhœa*—not prevalent; *Fevers*—more prevalent in February, April, and July.

E—October, November, December, January, February, March, and April.

F—August, June, and July.

G—Ozone was at its lowest development in March, the average for the month being 1.6 day and 1.4 night. The months of May and June were hardly better, the mean being day 1.7, night 1.7. The amount frequently fell to 1.0, and the maximum never rose (with one exception) above 2.5. These were the months during which cholera was epidemic. Ozone re-appeared in greater amount in June, on several occasions rising to 8.0 for the 24 hours, and cholera disappeared at the close of the month. The means for the month of July rose to day 3.2, night 3.4=6.6.

* I have since ascertained that the ozonometer was hung by mistake inside the building in a position where the paper was not under the influence of a free current of air.

The highest monthly mean occurred in August being for the day 3·6, night 3·9=7·5.

The means for the months of July, September, and October, were also very high.

A period of excess occurred from 1st to 23rd of August, when the daily mean was 8·6, with strong S. S. W. winds and rain: the wind then became northerly, and the amount fell to 4·5 for the remainder of the month. The highest amount registered was 12·5. It reached 9·0 and 12·0 on some occasions in September with S. W. winds and rain, on a few occasions in October to 10·0, under the same circumstances, and again in June and July.

No. 14.

19. SURAT CIVIL HOSPITAL.—Lat. 21° 11'; long. 73° 3'; distance from a sea-coast 10 miles, height above sea-level 30 feet.

A—Day 1·3, night 1·2=2·5.

B—August, September, and October.

b—South-west.

c—The remaining months of the year.

c—Easterly and North-Easterly.

D—Cholera—March, April, and May (total 1,300 cases); Dysentery—not prevalent; Diarrhœa—ditto; Fevers—more prevalent in the months of August, October, November, January, and April.

E—August.

F—Nearly equal for the rest of the year.

G—There was a fair amount of ozone registered for the first three months, August, September, and October, giving a daily average of 4·0. In November it fell to 2·0, rose again slightly in December, to subside in January again to 2·0, at which low figure it continued for the rest of the year (under review).

In August the quantity registered frequently rose to 8·0 for the 24 hours with S.W. winds, and in September and October to 5·0. It was never entirely absent throughout the year. After December the quantity never rose above 1·0 for the day and 1·0 at night. Meteorological changes appeared to have no effect in increasing the amount even temporarily. That a small amount was always present was probably due to the contiguity of the sea.

Cholera broke out in March (four months after the deficiency of ozone became very marked), and appears to have raged with considerable violence for this and the two following months. The quantity of ozone registered did not increase on the subsidence of the epidemic.

No. 15.

20. TANNA JAIL HOSPITAL.—Lat. 19° 10', long. 73° 3'; distance from sea-coast 13 miles; height above sea-level 6 feet.

A—Day 4·0, night 3·5=7·5.

B—October, January, March, April, May, June, and July.

b—S. W. June and July, remainder N. W.

c—August, September, November, December, and February.

c—S. W. two first months, northerly for the remainder.

oz 4

D—Cholera—in hospital September and April (26 cases); in city and neighbourhood September, December, March, April, and May; Dysentery—August, September, October, and December; Diarrhœa—August, September, and October; Fevers—August, September, January, February, March, and April.

E—August, September, October, May, June, and July.

F—January and April.

G—Ozone was at its lowest during the months of August and September, giving an average of 4·1 for the 24 hours. For the first part of the month of August the numbers were moderately high, and from the 9th to 14th was a period of excess, giving a mean of 9·3 for the 24 hours.

Towards the close of the month it fell very low, the last 8 days having an average of 2·0. On the 30th it was entirely wanting; on the 2nd of the following month cholera broke out in the city. After the 8th ozone increased in amount, and occasionally rose as high as 6·0 (for the 24 hours) and cholera disappeared.

Throughout the month of October the numbers were very high. In November the numbers occasionally fell to 1·0, but the average for the month was fair, 5·2: the winds were light from the north.

In December there was a slight increase, but the numbers continued below the average for the year: dysentery was prevalent, and cholera again appeared in the neighbourhood, though not in the Jail. January had a larger amount, the numbers generally high, and often reaching 11·0; dysentery and cholera decreased. In February there was a slight decrease, the average being 6·9. In March the numbers increased to 4·3 by day and 4·1 by night. No cholera and but very little dysentery in the Jail, but cholera cases occurred in the neighbourhood. In April the quantity of ozone continued high; cholera, however, occurred in the Jail at the latter part of the month, though it decreased in the neighbourhood. May had the same full average, and although no cholera occurred in the Jail, it reached its height in the country and city. In June the monthly average increased to 8·9, and cholera disappeared. In July it (ozone) reached its maximum development, and gave a mean of 6·6 by day and 5·9 by night=12·5, the highest monthly average recorded.

PART 2ND.

21. The annexed table (No. 1) gives the monthly means for each station, arranged in a tabular form.

22. The mean daily amount of ozone for the whole Presidency, as deduced from these returns, would appear to be about 4·0 for the 24 hours.

23. The daily average for each particular station varies extremely, from 1·1 at Rajcote to 7·5 at Tanna.

No. 1.

Table showing the MONTHLY MEANS of the quantities of OZONE registered at the various Stations.

Month.	1 Ahmedabad.		2 Ahmednugur.		3 Belgaum.		4 Bombay.		5 Deesa.		6 Hydrabad.		7 Kolapore.		8 Kurrachee.		9 Mahabulshwur.		10 Mhow.		11 Poona.		12 Rajpote.		13 Sattara.		14 Surat.		15 Tanna.		Means.
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	
August	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	...	...	2.3	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.6	2.2	...	...	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	...	...	3.6	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.7	3.6
September	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	...	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	...	...	3.5	4.0	3.9	8	...	...	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.9	1.1	3.4
October	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	4.9	5.6	1.9	2.0	4.0	4.1	0.3	0.8	3.3	2.8	1.7	1.6	6.0	4.0	4.0
November	1.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	3.7	2.4	0.8	0.6	4.1	4.8	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.5	3.4
December	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.0	3.2	3.7	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.9	3.8	2.2	0.7	0.4	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.5
January	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.0	2.5	1.0	0.9	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.6	4.0	3.2
February	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	2.3	3.2	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.6	2.1	0.8	0.2	2.9	4.4	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.7	3.2	3.2
March	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.9	2.2	3.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	4.3	4.1	2.9
April	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.7	3.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.1	0.3	1.3	2.5	3.0	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.0	3.7	4.4	3.7
May	4.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	3.1	4.4	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.0	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.7	3.5	3.5	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	4.3	3.8	4.0
June	4.9	1.8	1.1	0.8	3.6	5.2	1.1	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.1	3.6	3.3	1.3	3.3	4.2	4.2	1.1	2.1	3.9	3.7	0.7	0.8	2.4	2.9	1.0	1.0	4.9	4.0	5.0
July	4.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	3.7	5.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.2	3.0	3.0	0.7	2.2	3.1	3.0	...	...	3.9	4.1	0.9	0.9	3.2	3.4	1.0	1.0	6.6	5.9	5.4

24. The various stations with regard to their daily mean average may be arranged in the following order:—

Tanna	-	7.5	Deesa	-	3.7
Mahabuleshwur	-	6.9	Mhow	-	3.1
Poona	-	5.5	Bombay	-	3.1
Ahmedabad,	}	5.4	Kurrachee	-	2.5
20th N. I. Hospital.			Surat	-	2.5
Sattara	-	4.9	Ahmedabad	-	2.2
Belgaum	-	4.8	Hydrabad	-	1.9
Kolapore	-	4.6	Ahmednuggur	-	1.6
			Rajecote	-	1.1

25. Or, if arranged in classes as regards geographical position, the divisions take the following order:—

Sind Division	-	2.2
Northern Division	-	3.0
Deccan Division	-	4.0
Coast Division	-	4.3
Southern Maratha Country	-	4.7
Hills (Mahabuleshwur)	-	6.9

26. I would not, however, wish to infer that this arrangement puts forward a claim to great exactitude. The returns are influenced by several causes, which should be borne in mind when considering the relative mean quantities of ozone (and, by in-

ference, healthiness of the various districts). The relative position in the list of many of the places will possibly in future returns be much altered, though not, I believe, of the several Divisions. Position of the Observatory is one of the chief causes which influence the amount of ozone registered. This is particularly the case at Ahmedabad and Ahmednuggur (and perhaps at Rajecote). The observations at these places were made at Civil Hospitals situated in the centres of large towns, shut out from access of currents of fresh air, and sharing in the polluted atmosphere of the thickly populated environs. The second return from Ahmedabad, from the Regimental Hospital, which, I presume, is situated without the city, shows this, and my own private registrations kept at Ahmednuggur in 1861 and 1862 gave me a mean daily average above 3.0, my house being situated near the *maidan*.

The prevalence or otherwise of epidemic cholera (as will be shown) influences the quantity of ozone.

The prevalence or otherwise of particular winds also influences its development, as do also other meteorological phenomena, as the occurrence of rain, thunder-storms, &c.

A single annual return, therefore, is not conclusive of the character of any particular place with regard to the amount of its atmospheric ozone.

No. 2.

Table showing MONTHLY MEANS of particular Districts.

1.—SIND.

Months.	Kurrachee.		Hydrabad.		Means of 24 hours.	Winds.
August	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.8	8.2	Westerly and S. W.
September	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	Ditto.
October	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.4	} Northerly and easterly.
November	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	
December	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.5	
January	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	
February	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	} Westerly and S. W.
March	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.8	
April	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	3.5	
May	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	2.9	
June	1.3	3.3	1.8	1.1	3.7	Ditto.
July	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	3.0	Ditto.

2.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Months.	Ahmedabad.		Deesa.		Mhow.		Means.	Winds.
August -	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.3	Westerly.
September -	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	3.5	4.0	3.8	Ditto.
October -	1.5	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	3.4	Ditto.
November -	1.2	0.1	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	3.2	} Northerly and easterly.
December -	0.8	0.3	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.0	2.3	
January -	1.3	0.3	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.6	
February -	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.1	
March -	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	} Westerly and S. W.
April -	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.3	2.0	
May -	4.3	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.3	1.3	3.7	
June -	4.9	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.1	2.1	4.6	
July -	4.2	2.0	2.8	2.0	Wanting.		5.5	Ditto.

3.—DECCAN.

Months.	Ahmednuggur.		Poona.		Sattara.		Means.	Winds.
August -	1.5	0.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	5.6	Westerly and S. W. Ditto. N. W.
September -	1.6	0.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.2	5.3	
October -	1.5	0.3	4.0	4.1	3.3	2.8	5.3	
November -	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.7	3.4	Northerly and easterly.
December -	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.8	
January -	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.5	
February -	0.9	0.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	3.0	
March -	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	
April -	0.9	0.1	1.5	3.0	1.8	1.7	3.3	Westerly. Ditto. Ditto and S. W.
May -	0.7	0.4	3.2	3.7	1.7	1.7	3.8	
June -	1.1	0.8	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.9	4.9	
July -	1.3	0.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4	5.7	

4.—SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Months.	Belgaum.		Kolapore.		Means.	Winds.
August -	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	Westerly. Ditto.
September -	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	
October -	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	Variable W. N. W. and N.; occasionally easterly.
November -	1.8	0.0	3.7	2.4	4.9	
December -	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.2	6.4	
January -	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.1	5.1	
February -	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.1	5.1	
March -	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.0	4.9	Westerly and S. W. Ditto. Ditto.
April -	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.8	
May -	3.1	4.4	2.8	2.8	6.5	
June -	3.6	5.2	3.6	3.3	7.8	
July -	3.7	5.3	3.0	3.0	7.5	

5.—COAST DIVISION.

Months.	Bombay.		Tanna.		Surat.		Means.	Winds.
August -	Wanting.		2.5	1.7	2.6	2.3	4.5	Westerly. Ditto. Ditto.
September -	...	...	2.9	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.9
October -	...	...	6.0	4.0	1.7	1.6	6.6
November -	2.0	1.0	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.0	3.4	Variable, N. N. W. and N. E.
December -	2.4	1.2	3.6	3.7	1.2	1.2	4.4	
January -	2.4	1.6	3.6	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	
February -	2.2	1.3	3.7	3.2	1.0	1.0	4.1	
March -	2.3	1.4	4.3	4.1	1.0	1.0	4.7	
April -	1.4	1.2	3.7	4.4	1.0	1.0	4.2	Westerly and S. W. Ditto. Ditto.
May -	0.6	0.7	4.3	3.8	1.0	1.0	3.8	
June -	1.1	0.9	4.9	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.3	
July -	2.4	2.6	6.6	5.9	1.0	1.0	6.5	

27. In Table No. 2 I have arranged the various returns in order to show what months of the year have an excess and what deficiency of ozone, and to render this more apparent, and to eliminate certain data which tend to cloak the results, I have classed them according to Divisions.

28. The conclusions to be drawn from this table are very decided. The months during which ozone is in full development are August, September, October, May, June, and July, and the months during which there is least atmospheric ozone are November, December, January, February, March, and April.

29. These facts are less marked in the returns from the Southern Maratha Country and the Coast Division than in those from the other Divisions. In Belgaum and Kolapore there was an abnormal

deficit during the first three months, which probably may not occur again, while the missing returns from Bombay and the effect due to the variable character of the winds prevalent within a few miles of the Coast tend to confuse the results obtainable from these returns.

30. The results deducible from this table may be arranged as follows:—

OZONE MONTHS.

Sind Division - - -	July	June	May	-	September	August
Northern do. - - -	July	June	May	October	September	August
Deccan do. - - -	July	June	May	October	September	August
Southern Maratha Country -	July	June	May	-	-	-
Coast - - -	July	-	-	October	-	-

NON-OZONE MONTHS.

Sind Division - - -	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	-	-	-
Northern do. - - -	-	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	-	-
Deccan do. - - -	-	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	-	-
M. S. Country - - -	Variable from August to April.								
Coast - - -	Variable with exception of October and July.								

May, June, and July are prominently ozone months throughout the Bombay Presidency, and July, with hardly an exception, takes the lead.

Next in order come the months of August, September, and October, while the intervening months are those of deficit.

31. The quantity of ozone registered by day at the various stations is found to be in excess of that of the night more generally than the converse. At Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad it was the case throughout the year. At Bombay for 11 months, at Kolapore 9 months, at Kurrachee 8 months, and at Sattara 7 months, at Hyderabad for 3 months, while for the remaining months the quantities night and day were equal. At Tanna during 6 months it was in excess by day, 2 months in excess at night, while the remaining months were equal. The exceptions to the rule were Belgaum and Mahabuleshwur; in the former ozone was in excess by night throughout the year, and in the latter for 8 months.

32. But if we take the aggregate sums of the means of the months for each station, and arrange them in order, we find that for every month of the year the amount by day was in excess of that for the night, and further that this excess was most marked during the months of August, September, October, November, and December; thus—

Months.	Day.	Night.	Amount of Excess.
August - - -	22.8	20.4	2.4
September - - -	22.8	19.0	3.8
October - - -	30.1	26.0	4.1
November - - -	27.4	24.6	2.8
December - - -	28.5	25.4	3.1
January - - -	24.5	23.6	0.9
February - - -	25.4	23.4	2.0
March - - -	22.2	20.9	1.3
April - - -	28.2	26.9	1.3
May - - -	30.9	29.9	1.0
June - - -	37.8	36.8	1.0
July - - -	38.7	37.4	1.3

33. In Table No. 2, given above, I have appended a column showing the winds prevalent during the various months at each group of stations.

34. It will be seen that the months during which the development of ozone was greatest were those during which south-westerly and westerly winds were prevalent—this result is very marked and decided throughout the returns, and there is hardly an exception to the rule; and again the months during which the development of ozone was least were those during which easterly and northerly winds prevailed.

35. The mean daily average for the latter months was 2.1, that for the months during which westerly winds prevailed was 4.0, and the average for those during which south-westerly winds obtained was 5.0.

36. In the remarks classed under the indicial letter a very many instances are noted of high numbers having been registered during the prevalence of S. W. winds, and of low numbers on the occasions of easterly and northerly winds prevailing.

37. The development of ozone again is greatest during those months in which rain falls sufficiently to prevent undue dryness of the atmosphere, and decreases (*ceteris paribus*) with the increasing drought of the cold-weather months.

38. Excess of moisture, however, has a contrary effect, and prevents the development of atmospheric ozone. Thus, with the excessive rainfall of Mahabuleshwur (250 inches in 4 months) ozone is at its lowest development during the months of July, August, and September, when the air is completely saturated with moisture.

39. In the review of each station's returns, the increase of ozone on the occurrence of showers of rain (especially when considerable) has been repeatedly mentioned. Dew-falls have also a like effect. It will also have been seen that thunder-storms and the peculiar electrical condition of atmosphere shown by the prevalence of dust-storms and dust-columns exercise a decided influence in increasing the apparent amount of ozone.

40. And lastly, the force or velocity with which winds blow influence very decidedly the amount of ozone appreciable by the test paper. This is explainable by the fact that in proportion to the velocity with which wind travels, whether the wind be an ozoniferous one or otherwise, is the actual amount of atmosphere to the action to which the test-paper is submitted in a given time.

41. The development of ozone is proportionately greater nearer the spot where the observations are made in the open sea-shore. The ocean (or rather the atmosphere over the ocean) may be looked upon as the great reservoir of ozone. Here the causes which produce ozone are in greatest force, while those which tend to its destruction (after production) are the weakest; other conditions, therefore, being equal, we may expect to find that places situated on or near the sea-coast, or within range of its influence, have the largest amount of atmospheric ozone.

42. Elevation also above the sea-level has a similar effect, inasmuch as the higher strata of the atmosphere, being less exposed to contamination by oxidizable substances and consequent destruction of ozone, are more highly charged with this agent.

43. Much of this effect is lost, however, when the station (at which observations are made) is situated in the centre of vast plains equally raised above the sea-level (as the Deccan), and, on the other hand, the effect is intensified when the elevated point rises abruptly from the low level, as the summit of an isolated hill or the side of a mountain. Thus the amount of ozone on the summit of the hill-fort of Sattara (900 feet above the city), or at Salabut Khan's Tomb at Ahmednuggur (400 or 500 feet above the plain), is very decidedly in excess of the quantity to be detected in the atmosphere of these cities, varying from 15 to 25 per cent.

44. When both these causes, therefore, are in operation at any station, we may expect the amount of ozone of that place to be in excess (provided the ozonometer is fairly exposed to free currents of air), and consequently we find that the first seven places (including the Native Infantry Lines at Ahmedabad) on the list (given in paragraph 24) as having the largest amount of atmospheric ozone, are within a radius of 60 miles from the sea-shore, and raised (with the exception of Tanna) to very considerable elevations above its level.

Mahabuleshwur pre-eminently enjoys both these advantages, and its ratio of ozone is proportionably high.

45. That the cities of Bombay, Kurrachee, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Ahmednuggur, are so low in the scale is due to their imperfect sanitary condition.

46. From consideration of the facts registered at the several hospitals in relation to the prevalence of disease, and quoted by me in the remark classed under the indicial letters D and Q when reviewing the several returns, it will be seen that although it does not always follow as a logical sequence that cholera ensues as an epidemic on the absence of ozone from the atmosphere (or, perhaps more properly, from the registrations), yet it will have been evident that there is a decided connection between the absence or marked decrease of ozone and the presence of cholera.

47. Thus (briefly to review the facts recorded) at the station of Ahmedabad, the month of March had the lowest monthly ratio, and ozone was almost entirely absent at night; in this month cholera broke out in the city. At Ahmednuggur March had also the lowest mean, and some cases of cholera occurred; at Bombay the means were low throughout the year, and cholera was prevalent more or less throughout; May had the lowest mean of all, and in this month cholera reached its height; at Kolapore a decrease (though slight) took place at the outbreak of cholera in May.

At Mhow the amount of ozone was very limited in February and March; cholera broke out in April, and reached its height during the week from the 24th to 31st of May, at which period ozone was entirely absent by day, and hardly appreciable at night. Ozone re-appeared in full quantity in June, and cholera disappeared. At Poona ozone was entirely absent during the latter part of November, the deficiency continuing through the first 10 days of December, when epidemic cholera broke out. On the subsidence of the epidemic, ozone re-appeared in full ratio. At Sattara the lowest ratio occurred in March, and was immediately followed by the outbreak of cholera; the rate continued very low during April and May, coincident with the prevalence of cholera, and rose to high numbers at the close of June, when cholera disappeared. At Surat cholera was prevalent during the months when ozone was at its lowest mean, although not for all these months. At Tanna there was a marked deficiency of ozone towards the close of August; on the 30th of this month it was entirely wanting, and two days after cholera broke out.

48. While, therefore, it is true that cholera may not necessarily make its appearance during seasons when the amount of ozone is low, or even altogether absent, yet there is sufficient proof to show that there is a very decided connection between this deficiency and the appearance of cholera.

49. In the third section of the report of the Bengal Cholera Commission, it is laid down that on the outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form at any station, the troops are to be immediately removed to camps formed for the purpose at some distance from cantonments. If the cases are simply sporadic, they are not to be so removed. The decision of this frequently weighty and difficult question rests with the principal medical officer on the spot. I cannot but think that under circumstances like these, a knowledge of the condition of the atmosphere as regards the excess or deficiency of ozone would prove of very great assistance to him in forming his diagnosis. And, again, when ozone is shown to be absent from the atmosphere or abnormally deficient, the fact would

justifiably warrant a greater amount of precaution being taken, and a stricter application of the rules of sanitary science being enforced.

50. As regards dysentery, diarrhoea, and intermittent fever, the connection between these diseases and the absence or presence of ozone is not so evident.

In Table No. 3 I have shown the aggregate number of cases of these diseases in hospital during each month, with the average amount of ozone. It will be seen that the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhoea was smallest during the cold and dry weather months, when also the amount of ozone was least; but the number of diarrhoea cases was also low in the months of May, June, and July, when the quantity of ozone was highest—much lower than in the months of August, September, and October, when the mean of ozone was but slightly higher than the cold-weather mean.

No. 3.

Table showing the aggregate numbers of cases of DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, and INTERMITTENT FEVER, in hospital during each month of the year.

Months.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fevers.	Ozone.
August	460	649	1,723	3.6
September	364	553	1,507	3.4
October	278	348	1,926	4.0
November	281	348	1,782	3.4
December	303	224	1,350	3.5
January	213	188	1,295	3.2
February	254	104	1,128	3.2
March	287	191	1,147	2.9
April	286	336	1,322	3.7
May	341	372	1,081	4.0
June	341	254	1,077	5.0
July	403	405	1,312	5.4

51. The number of cases of intermittent fever was very decidedly less during May, June, and July, when the amount of ozone was greatest; this indeed is the only well-marked result obtainable as regards these diseases.

52. The results may be thus classified:—

Average number of cases in Hospital for the months of May, June, and July.

Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fevers.	Ozone.
361	343	1,156	4.8

Average number of cases in Hospital for the months of August, September, and October.

Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fevers.	Ozone.
365	516	1,718	3.6

Average number of cases in Hospital for the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April.

Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fevers.	Ozone.
270	231	1,337	3.3

53. These classes of disease are those over which the different phases of climate (such as temperature, moisture, drought, &c.,) exercise a decided influence. Other physical causes also influence their development. Thus fevers are most prevalent in Sind during the months of October, November, and December, on the subsidence of the overflow of the Indus, and in other parts of the country in August, September, and October at the close of the monsoon, when portions of country are flooded with water, or are drying up after being flooded. Dysentery and diarrhoea are particularly prevalent in the damp months of July, August, and September, when the atmosphere is saturated with moisture; this is peculiarly the case amongst prisoners confined in the jails of the Deccan.

54. For these reasons, therefore, we perhaps could hardly expect to find that the influence of the one element of climate, atmospheric ozone, should make itself conspicuously felt on these classes of disease.

PART 3RD.

55. Dr. Prout, in his Bridgewater Treatise published in 1834, pointed out that "the best analysis almost invariably indicated a slight excess of oxygen above the amount of 20 per cent. which there ought to be in the atmosphere," which he considered became associated with vapour, and formed a chemical compound. He says "oxygen in this state of combination seems to be particularly grateful, if not necessary, to animal life. The air in which it abounds so combined is dry, bracing, and exhilarating." He pointed out the bleaching properties of dew and of the air as corroborative of the existence of this chemical compound. The compound to which he referred is doubtless that we now know by the name of ozone. In 1839 M. Schönbein whilst making experiments on the decomposition of water by electricity, was struck with the peculiar odour produced on the liberation of the gases. He then made a series of experiments to ascertain the cause of this phenomenon, and in 1840 published his opinion that it was due to a new elementary substance, analogous to chlorine or bromine, to which he gave the name of "ozone," from the Greek verb *ozo*, to stink. He continued his observations,

and contributed a long series of papers on the subject, enlisting the attention of a large number of scientific observers, who have since written on the matter.* Perhaps the best treatise is that by M. H. Scoutetten, Professor of Medicine at the Military Hospital at Metz, published in 1856. Dr Moffat was the first to take up the subject in England, and he and many other scientific men have devoted much interest to the matter.

56. The absolute nature of ozone is not yet definitely settled. It has been considered by some a teroxide of hydrogen. De

la Rive and Berzelius call it allotropic oxygen. Dr. Scotetten believes it to be oxygen positively electrified. Schönbein thinks it polarized oxygen, and that it exists in two forms, positive-active oxygen and negative-active oxygen, and he has shown that oxygen enters into three several combinations with certain substances. These combinations he divides into antozonides and ozonides, according as they are formed with the positive-active or negative-active oxygen. Clausius considers that the Molecules of ordinary oxygen are diatomic, and each contains an electro-positive and an electro-negative atom. Active oxygen consists of unpaired atoms which may be free or loosely united, and according as the atoms are electro-positive or electro-negative they form antozone or ozone.

57. But whatever may be the actual chemical nature of ozone, its properties are very marked and decided.

58. Physiologically considered, ozone in a concentrated form (like other energetic agents) is an active and deadly poison, producing death by the intensity of its action. A small animal dropped into a jar filled with this gas dies immediately. If air charged with it is accidentally breathed, great distress is occasioned, and intense irritation set up in the air passages. Respiration is greatly accelerated, a painful sense of suffocation and constriction result, and, if the inhalation is continued, inflammation of the lungs is set up.

59. Chemically ozone is the most powerful oxidizing agent we yet know of, transforming in the cold even silver into the peroxide of that metal, iodine into iodic acid, nitrogen into nitric acid, and the acids ending in "ous" to those ending in "ic," &c. It destroys instantaneously sulphuretted, seleniuretted, and phosphuretted hydrogen.

It is remarkable for its bleaching properties,—a fact made use of by spreading cotton or other fabrics in the air to whiten.

Ozone is a colourless gas having a peculiar odour, and whose specific gravity is four times as great as oxygen. Some substances have a great affinity for ozone, and are capable of being charged with it; such substances have thus been called "ozone-carriers." The principal bodies of this class are distilled as essential oils, especially oil of turpentine, which may be made to contain 50 per cent. of its volume of this gas.

60. In a meteorological sense ozone has been shown by Schönbein to be one of the chemical antipodes and antidotes to all oxidizable miasmatic and malarious gases and emanations disengaged from putrifying animal and vegetable sub-

stances, converting them into innocuous matter, and thus purifying and sustaining the salubrity of the atmosphere.

Schröder found that putrefaction would not go on in ozonized air; white of egg kept in it for 38 days showed no trace of alteration. It has been proved by experiment that air containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ of ozone can disinfect 540 times its volume of air rendered fetid by highly putrid meat; that is to say, such a fetid atmosphere may be completely purified by a quantity of ozone equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of its volume. According to Zenger, ozone ordinarily exists in the atmosphere in every minute proportions, or from .01 to .002 of a milligramme in 100 litres of air. Scoutetten gives the normal proportions as $\frac{1}{1000}$. I believe, however, that, under peculiar circumstances, it is capable of being concentrated in the atmosphere, and in this form becomes the active agent of the terrible Simoom of the deserts of Cutchee, Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Africa.

61. By virtue of its chemical action ozone has the power of decomposing many substances; thus it precipitates the peroxide of lead from an alkaline solution of that metal or from the acetate. It rapidly decomposes all the salts of the protoxide of manganese, producing the peroxide. It also decomposes with great facility iodide of potassium, setting free the iodine.

Advantage has been taken of this fact to prepare a test-paper that will show the presence of the gas. Iodide of potassium is dissolved in a solution of starch, and the mixture spread upon bibulous paper. The iodine being set free by ozone combines with the starch, giving when dry a brown colour to the paper, and when wetted a blue tint. For the purposes of correct registration, it is necessary that all the materials employed should be absolutely pure, or the results become obscured by spontaneous decomposition. I have found it, however, experimentally, not a very difficult matter to prepare the materials sufficiently pure.

62. Messrs. Rogers & Co. of Bombay, who prepared the test-paper used in these registrations, have succeeded in producing a very good sample, which keeps well, and is sufficiently sensitive. The formula is iodide of potassium 30 grains, starch 120 grains, distilled water 6 fluid ounces.

The starch is boiled for three minutes in the water, and the salt dissolved in it when cold. Pure bibulous paper is then dipped in the solution, and the superfluous fluid being removed, the paper is dried in the dark. The starch used is the best wheat-starch, well washed with distilled water and carefully dried. The paper is treated with diluted hydrochloric acid, to remove the salts it usually contains (earthy carbonates), then washed in eight changes of water, and dried in a stove.

63. The prepared paper is cut into slips of sufficient size, and a slip is hung in a circular cage of wire-gauze, and exposed in a place where there is a free circulation of air, but protected from the sun's rays and from rain. The slips of paper are changed morning and evening, and compared with a scale coloured in a gradation of tints, from the lightest hue to the darkest, acquired by the paper under the influence of ozone. The various gradations are numbered from 1 to 10.

64. Mr. Low, F. R. S., &c., &c., has lately made a series of experiments* on the preparation of

* The following is a list of the names of the principal writers on the subject:—M.M. Schönbein, De la Rive, Marignac, Osann, Fremy, Becquerel, Wolf, Berigny, Decharmes, Semouin, Williamson, Böckel, &c., on the Continent; Moffat, Faraday, Glaisher, Tripe, Lowe, &c., in England.

* Published in the *Intellectual Observer* N. XXVII of April 1864.

tests for ozone, and has found that the quickest results were obtained with powder, instead of papers, the powder being much more sensitive. He is at present engaged in ascertaining which of the various starches is the best for this purpose, and what are the best proportions to be used. So long, however, as an uniform test-paper is used, the chief aim, that of ascertaining the relative presence or absence of ozone, is fulfilled.

65. All decided chemical action is accompanied by the production of ozone, the oxygen of the air being intensified into this element; thus if a little caustic potash is poured into a glass flask, and some sulphuric acid added, chemical action takes place, and the oxygen of the air contained in the flask is found to have acquired the properties of ozone. The same result ensues when any chemical decomposition takes place. Ozone is also produced when air is electrified; Fremy produced ozone by passing electric sparks on the outside of a tube containing dry oxygen. Ozone is given off in considerable quantities when an electrical machine is worked; indeed, when the machine is large, the amount is sufficient to cause disagreeable symptoms in the operators. The galvanic current produces the same results. When water is decomposed by a current of electricity, the oxygen is found to be transformed into ozone. Ozone is also given off by vegetation; trees and plants when covered with leaves give off ozone under the action of the sun's rays. Scoutetten made a long series of experiments on this matter, and considered that the production of the gas was due to evaporation. It is essential that the plants should be living and growing. Ozone is also formed by the vaporization of water of seas and tanks; thus the stratum of air above the ocean is charged with this gas.

But it is probable that the chief supply atmospheric ozone is due to electrical changes in the atmosphere.

66. Ozone may be produced artificially in various ways; the common method is to place a piece of phosphorus in a jar, and pour on it a sufficient quantity of water to almost cover it; the mouth of the jar is lightly closed, and the whole set aside for a short time, after which the air contained in the jar will be found to be charged with ozone. It is also easily prepared by the decomposition of water by the electric pile. But the most efficacious plan is that lately published by M. R. Böttger. He combines in a porcelain capsule at the ordinary temperature, by a glass rod, two parts of perfectly dry permanganate of potash with three parts of hydrated sulphuric acid. When a little of this mixture is introduced into a large flask fitted with a glass stopper ozone is continuously produced until the whole of the permanganate is decomposed.

67. The amount of ozone is greatest where the atmosphere is freest from contamination of oxidizable substances. Ozone is itself destroyed in the act of destroying mephitic emanations; its presence, therefore, is a proof of the pureness of the atmosphere. Ozone is abundant over the sea,—at high elevations, where the influence of contaminations produced on the ground ceases to act,*—in winds blowing from

* Experiments made at various elevations on the Alps gave the following scale:—the mean daily quantity of ozone from 740 to 2,000 feet is 15, from 2,000 to 4,000 it is 33, from 4,000 to 8,000 it is 77.

the sea,—in winds having their origin from the equatorial currents, and therefore when blowing from points south of east and west,—and with strong winds,—during the prevalence of rain and hail,—with low readings of the barometer, probably because the air is moister under these circumstances and the wind stronger,—during the prevalence of thunder-storms,* and the occurrence of halos, auroræ, and the zodiacal light, and of negative atmospheric electricity,—during the spring and winter months in England, according to Dr. Moffat, but during the summer months on the continent, from observations collected by Dr. Scoutetten. It is more abundant during the night than the day.

68. When the opposite conditions to these hold the amount of ozone is deficient, or in thickly populated towns, especially in crowded by-ways and alleys,—near cesspools and drains,—in low-lying localities and places far removed from the sea-coast,—with land winds, and polar currents or winds blowing from the north and north-east,—in calms,—when the air becomes very dry and harsh,—with high readings of the barometer,—with positive electricity, or when there is little or no electricity in the atmosphere,—and during the autumn months.

69. It has been affirmed that no ozone can be detected in inhabited rooms; but the non-detection of ozone under these circumstances was due doubtless to the insensitiveness of the test-paper used. Mr. Lowe has lately pointed out that with his sensitive powder tests he has obtained opposite results. In England, where for the most part doors and windows are kept scrupulously closed, and when any air entering must come through long passages and close interiors, the amount is doubtless very small, but in India, where free currents of air are essential to existence, I have found no difficulty in detecting ozone in the air of rooms. Some observations on this point made by me in 1861 were published in my annual report on the Ahmednuggur jail, as follows:—"In the large hospital ward, upper-storied and well-ventilated, where from the fewness of patients 5,000 cubic feet of air was allowed to each, there was hardly a perceptible loss of ozone. In a ward occupied only at night, and freely ventilated during the day, with an allowance of 1,800 cubic feet to each occupant, there was a loss of 25 per cent., and in a ward under the same conditions, with an allowance of only 500 cubic feet of air to each occupant, there was a loss of 50 per cent."

70. Dr. Tripe, Health Officer for Hackney, pointed out in 1858 that the air is deoxygenized by passing over cities and towns; and Dr. Moffat showed that air was deoxygenized by mixing with the products of combustion; facts which point out the desirability of not placing camps to leeward of cities or bazaars, as regards the prevailing winds, and of doing away with the furnaces or towers for the burning of the contents of latrines, &c., which surround so many of our military cantonments.

71. The most interesting and practically important point in connection with this subject is the relation of disease with the prevalence or absence of ozone in the atmosphere.

72. Schönbein and others, judging from the irritating effects of ozone when artificially pro-

* Moffat states that the contrary is the case.

duced, considered it probable that an excess of ozone in the atmosphere caused influenza, hay-fever, and catarrh; but MM. Schifferdieker, Böckel, and other observers believe that there is no connection between them.

73. The professors of medicine at Bâle in 1847 reported that they had observed a decided connection between exacerbations of diseases of the organs of respiration and the unusual development of atmospheric ozone (*une richesse plus grande*).

74. Dr. Moffat stated before the British Association—"in a medicometeorological sense I am not prepared to state that atmospheric ozone *produces* any form of disease, but I have no hesitation in saying that it *prevents* diseases of the epidemic character by removing their causes."

75. Mr. Norris affirms that the Harmattan of Africa (analogous to the Simoom of Asia, *vide* paragraph 60), restores to health those labouring under fevers, arrests the spread of epidemics and the contagion of small-pox.

76. Mr. Hingeston lays it down as a rule that in "non-electric states of the air, when the electricity is weak or nothing, diseases of low type prevail, and mortality increases"; these non-electric are also non-ozone periods.

77. Dr. Moffat, after a long series of observations, came to the conclusion that "the maximum of ozone corresponds with the atmospheric conditions which give the maximum of diseases, and the minimum of ozone with those which give the maximum of deaths;" but the diseases under the first condition are sporadic, and possibly dependent on vicissitudes of climate, whilst under the latter they are epidemic.

78. Professor Hunt pointed out that "it is a curious fact that a low electrical intensity, and a consequent deficiency of atmospheric ozone, marks the prevalence of cholera, and an excess distinguishes the reign of influenza."

79. It was recorded by the Registrar General during the two last invasions of epidemic cholera that, "whilst the leaven of the disease seemed to have been universal throughout the metropolis, the consequences varied in different localities, and that such local varieties were found to be ^{more} nearly inverse to the elevation of the soil in the affected districts than proportionate to any other general influence. Thus out of every 10,000 on or below the level of high-water mark, the mortality was 156; in the districts of 3 and under 20 feet of elevation 91; of 20 to 40 feet 44; of 40 to 60 feet 36; of 60 to 80 feet 23; of 80 to 100 feet 17; and at 350 feet of elevation only 10. When we consider that the ratio of ozone increases at every foot of elevation, the increased immunity from cholera of the higher positions may perhaps in a great degree be considered to be due to ozone in the atmosphere.

80. Mahabuleshwur (and, as far as I am aware other hill stations of considerable height,) may be said to have a complete immunity from epidemic cholera.

81. Dr. Moffat proved with regard to elevation that the greater number of deaths from ordinary diseases and the minimum quantity of atmospheric ozone occurred in the lower stratum of air, while the least number of deaths and the maximum amount of ozone are found in the higher stratum.

82. The Society of Medicine of Königsburg in 1852 formed a Commission to inquire into the connection between atmospheric ozone and the pre-

valence of disease. The Commission registered their observations from 1st June 1852 to 31st May 1853, but failed to make out any connection between the prevalence of disease and the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

83. Dr. Parkes, in a Note at page 433 of his "*Practical Hygiene*," just published, states on the authority of Schultze, Voltotine, De Wethe, and Lamont, that "ozone has no effect (as a meteorological condition influencing the prevalence of cholera) either in its presence or absence."

84. M. Böckel instituted a series of experiments during the epidemic of cholera in Strasbourg during the years 1854 and 1855, and arrived at the conclusion that there was "an intimate relation between the development of the epidemic and the diminution or disappearance of ozone." Ozone was shown to have disappeared with the commencement of the epidemic of cholera, and to have re-appeared at its conclusion.

85. M. Simonin observed the fact of the diminution of ozone at the outbreak of cholera at Nancy in 1854 (but the coincidence was not so well marked in the year following). Similar observations were made by other observers on the continent, as M. Wolf, Director of the Observatory at Berne, M. Robert of Neudorf, M. Couraux, &c.

86. In England the number of observers have been many, but their observations have chiefly been directed to determining the nature and properties of ozone, and its connection with meteorological phenomena. Dr. Moffat of Hawarden, however, has devoted many years to the observation of ozone with reference to its connection with disease. His researches have been so thorough, and his deductions are so reliable, that I trust I may be permitted to give an extract from his summary, published in the ninth and tenth reports of the Council of the Meteorological Society in detail:—"The two chief currents of the air in these latitudes have their peculiar conditions, and the calm has also its peculiarities. The north current is that of deaths, the south that of sporadic diseases, and the calm is the epidemic condition: casual observers must have noticed that during epidemic cholera a calm invariably prevails, and that during its visitation there is a remarkable immunity from sporadic diseases. The chief meteorological features of the calm are remarkably high-readings of the barometer, which slowly attain their maximum, and, having reached it, as slowly decrease. The air is at first clear and in gentle motion in the form of a north-east wind, and the sky is cloudless. As the barometer readings slowly drop, the air becomes hazy, the haze thickens until the sky is completely obscured, objects communicate a gluey sensation to the touch, and insects fly about in swarms; *there is no ozone*. The barometer readings still decrease, and when the haze can be seen through, cirri are seen hovering or moving slowly northwards in the higher regions of the air. The south current at last gains the ascendancy, and it is not unfrequently ushered in with a thunder-storm. There is rain; *ozone is detected*, and cholera declines. During this calm condition ozone is not only at its minimum, but it is seldom or never detected, and test-papers that have become brown rapidly lose their colour. The air then must be charged not only with the incompletely oxidated products of decomposition, but also with sulphuretted hydrogen, the deadly influence of which is too well known to require

any special remarks in this paper. Of all meteorological conditions the calm is the most favourable for the accumulation of the products of decomposition. Putrefaction not only goes on rapidly, but there is not a breath of air to remove its products, nor is there the supply of ozone so essential to their complete oxidation, by which they are rendered, if not salutary, at least innocuous, compounds. The medico-meteorological features of the calm I have carefully watched at every opportunity, and my belief is that it leads to the development of fever in all its forms; and whether we shall have fever or cholera just depends upon the length of its continuance, the season of the year, the amount of putrifying matter—in short the degree of saturation of the air with poisonous substances. In the villages before alluded to, I have seen an epidemic commence with scarlatina, run on to typhus, and terminate, in cases proving rapidly fatal, by vomiting and purging, and all disappear by the simple process of cleansing and draining. We have no power over the winds, but if we could direct a south or ozoniferous current into "fever-nests" and cholera localities, these diseases would vanish. In proof of the correctness of these views, I may state that during the cholera epidemic at Newcastle in September 1853, the calm prevailed, and ozone was at its minimum. The first case occurred there on 31st August, and the epidemic had reached its height on the 19th September. On the 19th I wrote to Dr. Barker of Bedford, stating that the calm was about to be overcome by the setting in of the south current with ozone, and requested him to watch the results. On the 20th of September the number of cases reported were deaths from cholera 108, diarrhoea 10. As I had predicted, the ozoniferous current set in, and on the 28th, i. e., in eight days, the returns were deaths from cholera 18, diarrhoea 2. In September 1854 the epidemic was at its height in London, and ozone was then at its minimum. On the 10th September I wrote to Mr. Glaisher stating that the ozoniferous current was about to set in, and directed his attention to its probable effects on cholera. Ozone had not been perceived at Hawarden for 16 days. On the 11th it was 1.0, and on the 12th 4.0. From this date, according to Mr. Glaisher's report, the disease began to decline. According to these views, the periodical appearance of epidemics can be accounted for, and the progress of cholera from east to west explained."

87. After what has been written it may

Does atmospheric ozone excite some surprise that ozone really exist at all? certain chemists have doubted whether any sufficient proof has yet been brought forward that ozone exists in the atmosphere.*

It has been said that the reaction given by the test-paper is due to other causes, as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, nitric and nitrous acids, in the air.

88. Dr. Parkes sums up the more reasonable objections that have been brought against the present mode of detection of atmospheric ozone as follows:—

1st.—"The fact that other substances besides ozone act on the iodide of potassium, especially nitrous acid, which is formed in some quantity during electrical storms. Cloez has shown that air taken about one metre above the ground often

contains nitrous acid in sufficient quantity to reddens litmus. Starch and iodide paper is coloured when air contains .0005 of its volume of nitrous acid. Indeed, some chemists have doubted whether any proof has even yet been given of the presence of ozone in the atmosphere.

2nd.—"The fact that the papers can scarcely be put under the same conditions from day to day; light wind, humidity, and temperature (by expelling free iodine), all affect the reaction.

3rd.—"Two chemical objections have been also made. Supposing that iodine is set free by ozone, a portion of it is at once changed by additional ozone into iodozone, which is extremely volatile at ordinary temperatures, and is also changed by contact with water into free iodine and iodic acid. Hence a portion of the iodine originally set free never acts on the starch, being either volatilized or oxidized. Again, the ozone may possibly and probably act on the starch itself, and hence another error." (?)

89. All these objections have a hypercritical tone about them, which detracts somewhat from their value.

90. Ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen have the opposite effect to that here ascribed to them; they bleach (when in a sufficiently concentrated form to have any effect) rather than colour the test-paper.

91. Professor Lowe states,* "the action of ozone on the test-powders is somewhat analogous to that produced by nitric acid; yet diluted nitric acid, when increased to ten times the strength which the French philosophers declare is the proportion present in the air, is far too weak to produce any colour on the tests."

92. I have repeatedly exposed litmus paper with the test-paper when the indications of ozone have been very strong, but I have failed to perceive any reddening of the paper. The blue colour, it is true, disappears if the litmus is exposed for several days, but this is due to the bleaching effect of ozone, and altogether separate from any reddening by acid.

93. The manifestation of ozone, although frequently decided during thunder-storms, is not more than at some other times, when no electrical disturbance is present, and when, consequently, the conditions for the formation of nitrous acid are absent.

94. The second objection also is not one of much weight. The alterations of conditions of exposure could only slightly modify the amount of reaction; sufficient proof of the presence or absence of ozone would still remain. The force of wind and amount of humidity directly influence the amount of ozone in the air, and have, consequently, their legitimate influence on the test-paper.

95. As regards the third or chemical objection raised. If a portion of the iodine set free "never acts on the starch," the result is merely a less apparent colouration, which if uniform would not nullify the effect, but simply render it desirable to use a more sensitive test, and if occasional, depending on presence of vapour in the air, has really no appreciable effect, since the colouration at these times is more marked.

96. As ozone is not proved to have any effect *per se* on starch, the last objection raised in the extract quoted is premature.

* Vide Dr. Parker's *Practical Hygiene*, Sec 5.

* *Intellectual Observer*, April 1864.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts:—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees

then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting; and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertised

without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as *Plaints* are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if

Form of application in the Court.
Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any *Hoondee*, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon

Power to Trustees before them and to examine to examine Trader upon Oath or otherwise such &c. on Oath.

Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been

valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance, assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary, and just.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken

in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or defended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the

debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 89 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees, and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
 „ Remington & Co.
 „ Finlay, Scott & Co.
 „ Wallace & Co.
 „ For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
 „ For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, — Manager.
 „ For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. Douglas, Agent.

(Signed) * For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, R. Campbell, Agent.
 „ W. Nicol & Co.
 „ W. & A. Graham & Co.
 „ Grey & Co.
 „ Peel, Cassels & Co.
 „ A. H. Huschke & Co.
 „ Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
 „ Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

(Signed)	For the Bank of Hindustan, China, & Japan, Limited, A. Thomson, Manager.	(Signed)	For Central Bank, E. Heycock.
"	For the Bank of India, J. Grey, Manager.	"	Watson, Bogle and Co.
"	Lyon Brothers & Co.	"	For the Scinde Bank, T. G. Young, Manager.
"	For the Delhi Bank Corporation, W. B. Thompson, Agent.	"	Robinson & Co.
"	Forbes & Co. With reservation as to details.	"	Finlay, Clark & Co.
"	Ewart, Latham & Co.	"	Marten, Young & Co.
"	For the Bombay City Bank, D. McCulloch, Manager.	"	Stoeck, Prieger & Co.
"	For the Financial Association of India & China, Limited, J. Smith, Offg. Manager.	"	For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager.
"	For the Eastern Financial Association, W. Watson, Manager.	"	For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
"	For the Oriental Bank Corporation, A. Grant, for Agent.	"	G. S. King & Co.
"	For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, A. Morrison, Agent.	"	Macnee & Co.
"	For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, M. D. Quadros, Agent.	"	Jules Siegfried & Co.
"	For the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, R. Dringle, Manager.	"	Ward and Warland, p. pro. Legatt & Co.
"	Macyntire, Rogers & Co.	"	R. Hoyer & Co.
"	For the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, W. F. Wesche, Manager.	"	Steams, Hobart & Co.
"	Framjee, Sands & Co.	"	C. Macdonald & Co.
"	For the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, D. Hogarth, Acting Manager.	"	David Sassoon & Co.
"	Roper, Price & Co.	"	Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick, Nixon & Co.
"	Knoop & Co.	"	J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward Bates & Co.
"	Gaddum & Co.	"	P. Adams.
		"	J. Lipz & Co.
		"	Lawrence & Co.
		"	Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Comber, Son and Co.
		"	Simson.
		"	For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, H. Coke.
		"	Nasmyth and Co.
		"	A. C. Brice & Co.
		"	James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVI. of 1865.

An Act to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the 83rd Article of War enacted in the said Act XXIX. of 1861; it is enacted as follows:—

I. The Article of War numbered 83 in the said Act XXIX. of 1861, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following Article of War shall be read and taken as Article 83 of the said Act XXIX. of 1861:—

ARTICLE 83.
The Commander-in-Chief in India shall, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the minor punishments to which Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers shall, for light offences, be liable, without the intervention of a Court Martial; and shall specify the Officer or Officers by whom such minor punishment, and the extent thereof, may be awarded. But no such minor punishment shall be awarded by a Court Martial.

II. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX. of 1861.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His

Excellency the Governor General on the 17th August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII. of 1865.

An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner: It is enacted:—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on

trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the

date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to be-

nefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall

be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine to examine Trader upon Oath or otherwise such &c. on Oath. Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or

purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contract-fraudulently or dishonestly contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken

in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trader or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

Power of Court to remove and appoint Trustees.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

Power of Insolvent Court to order Insolvent Estates to be wound up under this Act.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

Liberty to Trustees under Deed of Assignment to apply that Estate may be wound up under this Act.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make

Liberty to Trustees to allow maintenance to Trader.

to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

Remuneration of Trustees.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

Trustees to file Accounts half-yearly.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

Estate when to be deemed fairly wound up.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

Trustees may grant Certificate to Trader for Order of Discharge.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against

Effect of Order of Discharge.

the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY SHAWETH,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred, would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or defended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a Court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 89 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees; and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may

ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other

hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation,

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
 " Remington & Co.
 " Finlay, Scott & Co.
 " Wallace & Co.
 " For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
 " For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, — Manager.
 " For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. Douglas, Agent.
 " For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, R. Campbell, Agent.
 " W. Nicol & Co.
 " W. & A. Graham & Co.
 " Grey & Co.
 " Peel, Cassels & Co.
 " A. H. Huschke & Co.
 " Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
 " Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
 " For the Bank of Hindustan, China, & Japan, Limited, A. Thomson, Manager.
 " For the Bank of India, J. Grey, Manager.
 " Lyon Brothers & Co.
 " For the Delhi Bank Corporation, W. B. Thompson, Agent.
 " Forbes & Co. With reservation as to details.
 " Ewart, Latham & Co.
 " For the Bombay City Bank, D. McCulloch, Manager.
 " For the Financial Association of India & China, Limited, J. Smith, Offg. Manager.
 " For the Eastern Financial Association, W. Watson, Manager.
 " For the Oriental Bank Corporation, A. Grant, for Agent.

(Signed) For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, A. Morrison, Agent.
 " For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, M. D. Quadros, Agent.
 " For the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, R. Dringle, Manager.
 " Macyntire, Rogers & Co.
 " For the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, W. F. Wesche, Manager.
 " Framjee, Sands & Co.
 " For the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, D. Hogarth, Acting Manager.
 " Roper, Price & Co.
 " Knoop & Co.
 " Gaddum & Co.
 " For Central Bank, E. Heycock.
 " Watson, Bogle & Co.
 " For the Scinde Bank, T. G. Young, Manager.
 " Robinson & Co.
 " Finlay, Clark & Co.
 " Marten, Young & Co.
 " Stoeher, Prieger & Co.
 " For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager.
 " For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
 " G. S. King & Co.
 " Macnee & Co.
 " Jules Siegfried & Co.
 " Ward and Warland, p. pro. Legatt & Co.
 " R. Hoyer & Co.
 " Steams, Hobart & Co.
 " C. Macdonald & Co.
 " David Sassoon & Co.

(Signed) Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick,
Nixon & Co.
„ J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward
Bates & Co.
„ P. Adams.
„ J. Lipz & Co.
„ Lawrence & Co.
„ Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Com-
ber, Son & Co.

(Signed) Simson.
„ For the Bombay Joint Stock Cor-
poration, Limited, H. Coke.
„ Nasmyth & Co.
„ A. C. Brice & Co.
„ James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay
Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 977.

Simla, the 14th August 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. A. Manson and W. F. Meres, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 981.

The services of Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, District Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 984.

Under Section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Amritsur Church Mission School to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January last.

No. 1051.

The 16th August 1865.

Messrs. J. W. Neill and A. Manson, Junior Civil Servants, having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in Oordoo and Bengali respectively, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

No. 1100.

The 17th August 1865.

The Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor took his seat as Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

No. 1101.

Major R. H. M. Aitken, v. c., Inspector General of Police in Oudh, is allowed two months' privilege leave, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 3rd September 1865, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major DeS. Barrow will officiate as Inspector General during Major Aitken's absence.

No. 1103.

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, Assistant Superintendant of Police, Berar, relieved Lieutenant Hamilton of the charge of the Maiker District Police on the forenoon of the 10th of June, and Lieutenant Hamilton assumed charge of the Oomraotee Police on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

No. 1105.

Under the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act of the XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 17, it is hereby proclaimed that the undermentioned villages have been made subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, and that they have been attached to the District of Kurnal in the said Lieutenant Governorship:—

Nugla Megha...	} Formerly belong- ing to the Mo- zuffurnuggur District in the North - West- ern Provinces.
Russoolpore Mohecooddeenore	...	...
Choondeepore	...	...
Duburkee	...	...
Nulwee	...	...
Nusseerpore	

In like manner it is proclaimed that the undermentioned villages have also been made subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, and that they have been attached to the District of Delhi in the said Lieutenant Governorship:—

Bhikooka	...	} Formerly belonging to the Boolundshuhur District in the North-Western Provinces.
Wuleepore	...	

By Order of the Governor General in Council.

No. 1108.

Under the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act of the XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 17, it is hereby proclaimed that the undermentioned villages have been made subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and that they have been attached to the District of Boolundshuhur in the said Lieutenant Governorship:—

Attah	...	} Formerly belonging to the Delhi District in the Punjab.
Ameerpore	...	
Bela Khoord	...	
Dalalpore	...	
Bela Kullan	...	

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

No. 1122.

The services of Lieutenant C. H. A. Gower, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, who was appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from 3rd July 1865.

No. 1124.

Under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V. of 1861, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the villages of Indrana and Jhilmilee in the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces, shall be charged with the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 36 per mensem, of a Police force consisting of one Head Constable and four Constables, which it has been found necessary to quarter on those villages, owing to the neglect of the proprietors to afford assistance to the Police in tracing crime.

No. 1126.

Bappajee Balkrishna, Tehseeldar of Katole in the Nagpoor District in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, within the limits of that Tehseelee.

No. 1128.

Mr. H. L. Dénny, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Seonce, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 808.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 15th August 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant J. H. L. Greenfield, appointed on the 3rd ultimo, Adjutant to the Deolee Irregular Force, assumed charge of his Office on the 25th idem.

No. 810.

Major J. D. MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 5th September next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1671.

GENERAL.

The 14th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. C. Lindsay, c. s., Deputy Commissioner of Mohumdee in Oudh, is granted

two months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 20th ultimo.

Mr. H. G. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Mohumdee during the absence on leave of Mr. Lindsay, or until further orders.

No. 1672.

Mr. G. B. Maconochie, Officiating Settlement Officer of Oonao, will officiate as Settlement Officer of Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Mr. Capper, c. s., retaining charge of the Oonao Settlement.

No. 1675.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1677.

Captain R. Ousely, Assistant Settlement Officer, Roy Bareilly, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 2nd September next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1679.

Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1940.

Simla, the 17th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. A. Anthony assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 12th August 1865.

The 18th August 1865.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, has been allowed one month's privilege leave from the 15th August, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1992.

The 18th August 1865.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1865.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 5th	Calcutta Circle	2,90,93,230	45,68,046	20,03,420	53,00,000	1,54,69,804	17,51,900
Ditto ...	Allahabad Branch Circle	27,41,720	16,37,742	765	.....	11,03,213	
Ditto ...	Lahore ditto ditto	35,75,030	28,75,052	.....	.....	6,99,978	
Ditto ...	Nagpore ditto ditto	26,72,490	21,24,628	.....	.....	5,47,862	
Ditto ...	Madras Circle	61,00,000	27,97,155	.....	.....	30,02,945	3,00,000
Ditto ...	Calicut Branch Circle	6,00,810	5,00,810	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	5,07,680	4,07,680	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Vizagapatam ditto ditto	3,86,540	2,86,540	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Bombay Circle	4,09,50,000	1,89,21,801	17,00,000	10,00,000	1,86,78,199	6,50,000
Ditto ...	Kurrachee Circle	16,89,900	16,89,900				
	DEDUCT—	8,83,17,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,01,800
	Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	27,01,900					
	Total	8,56,15,500	3,58,09,354	37,04,185	63,00,000	3,98,01,961	

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 10th August 1865.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th August 1865.

No. 781 of 1865.—A question having arisen as to the amount of pay to be allowed to a soldier performing the duties of an armourer during the temporary absence or long continued sickness of the Armourer Sergeant, or during a temporary vacancy in that appointment, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, in such cases, a special working pay of eight annas per diem to the soldier whom it may be found actually necessary to appoint to this duty.

2. In the event of the appointment being vacant, this charge, as also any expenditure for components, fuel and other material for repairing, browning or cleaning arms, will be borne by the State and charged for in Contingent Bills, counter-signed by the Commanding Officer and Quarter Master of the Regiment. All receipts on account of such expenses being brought to the credit of Government.

3. But if the acting appointment is necessitated by the sickness or temporary authorized absence of the Armourer Sergeant, the working pay of his substitute will be deducted from his allowance of two Rupees eight annas per diem.

4. It is however to be understood that, in the event of the protracted absence of the Armourer Sergeant, arrangements should be made, when practicable, to obtain the services of an acting trained armourer, as laid down in General Order by the Commander-in-Chief of 29th May 1865.

No. 782 of 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Gunner Thomas Lennan, B. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 783 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant George Gordon
Young, of the Bengal Staff
Corps, Assistant Settlement
Officer, Seetapore, Oude. } For twenty
months.

No. 784 of 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 197 of the 7th March 1864, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the Accountant General to the Military Department will, in future, be designated "Controller General of Military Expenditure."

The 15th August 1865.

No. 785 of 1865.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 318 of the 29th March 1865, authorizing an increase of pay to Sergeant Majors of Regiments and Battalions of Infantry of the Line, are equally applicable to Sergeant Majors of Depôts and Detachments.

No. 786 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major George Augustus
Williams, of the Bengal Staff
Corps, 2nd in Command and
Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam)
Regiment, Native Light In-
fantry. } For twenty
months.

No. 787 of 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Gunner William Connor, D. Battery, 16th Brigade,
Royal Artillery.

No. 788 of 1865.—The services of Surgeon Major C. R. Francis, M. B., Officiating Examiner, Medical Accounts, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 9th instant.

No. 789 of 1865.—*Erratum*.—In G. G. O. No. 724 of 1865, granting leave of absence in extension of privilege leave to Major Osborn Wilkinson, of the Stud Department, to remain at Simla on medical certificate, for "three months from the 3rd instant," read, *from the 3rd instant to the 31st October 1865*.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 790 of 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Bengal Cavalry	Major (Lieut.-Col. in the Staff Corps) Octavins Hamilton, from Cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel ...	4th August 1865	Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. A. Thomson, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
Cadre of late 2nd European Light Cavalry	Captain (Major in the 20th Hussars) Thomas Theophilus Boileau	Major ...		
	Lieutenant John Shakespear Irvine	Captain ...		
Bengal Cavalry	Major Henry Cadogan Craigie, 19th Hussars, from Cadre of late 1st European Light Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel ...	4th August 1865	Lieutenant-Colonel O. Hamilton, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of late 1st European Light Cavalry	Captain George Archibald Gallo way	Major ...		
	Lieutenant Jardine Scott Robinson	Captain ...		
Bengal Cavalry	Major Charles Dumbleton, from Cadre of late 4th European Light Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel ...	4th August 1865	Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Craigie, 19th Hussars, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of late 4th European Light Cavalry	Captain (Brevet Major) Osborn Wilkinson.	Major ...		
	Lieutenant Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie	Captain...		

No. 791 of 1865.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohes Chunder Ghose, lately attached to the Agra Medical School, is permitted to resign the service.

The 16th August 1865.

No. 792 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. McK. Hall, Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Tytler, deceased.

No. 793 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant H. F. Pritchard, Royal Artillery, late Officiating Commandant, to be paid Doing-duty Officer, with effect from the date on which he made over command of the Battery to Captain Henchy on his return from sick leave.

The 17th August 1865.

No. 794 of 1865.—*Erratum.*—In the note to Clause IV. of G. G. O. No. 690, dated 13th July 1865, specifying the books to be read by Candidates for passing the First Standard until the selections in Hindoostani are prepared, for "the first half of the Bagh-o-Bahar, and the first half of the Bytal Pacheessee," read, *the 2nd "Durvesh" including the story of King Azail Bukht from the "Bagh-o-Bahar," and the first ten stories of the "Bytal Pacheessee."*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 795 of 1865.—The undermentioned appointments are made in the Commissioned grade of the Army Commissariat Department to fill existing vacancies:—

Permanent.

Major J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant

Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 25th June 1865, *vice* Sub-Assistant Commissary General Captain W. D. Hogg, who vacates, having exceeded the prescribed period of sick furlough to Europe.

Captain J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Dunbar.

Captain Biggs will continue to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

No. 796 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary Lieutenant James Leonard, Veteran Establishment, Examiner, Ordnance Department, to be a Supernumerary Deputy Commissary from the 14th of June 1865.

Assistant Commissary William Harris, to be Deputy Commissary from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Deputy Commissary Lieutenant James Lamb, Veteran Establishment, deceased.

Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary James Crohan, to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Faichnie, to be Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Harris, promoted.

Supernumerary Conductor James Lynch, to be a Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865.

Conductor James Smith (1st), First Class Permanent Conductor, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Faichnie, promoted.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) George Kirby, to be Conductor from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Sub-Conductor William Benson, to officiate as Conductor, *vice* Kirby, promoted, and in room of Wilkins, absent on furlough.

No. 797 of 1865.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 18th Native Infantry	Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) Boyle Torriano Stafford	Captain ...	10th July 1865	Captain (Major in the Staff Corps) C. W. Nightingale, retired.

No. 798 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant W. Hopkinson, General List (Infantry), Officiating Doing-duty Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 638 of the 26th June 1865. } *Golconda, 25th June 1865.*

Lieutenant J. May, of the late 72nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on leave for twelve months, G. G. O. No. 678 of the 10th July 1865. } *Sir Jamseljee Family, 21st July 1865.*

Lieutenant J. S. Melville, unattached, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 718 of the 24th July 1865. } *Simla, 24th July 1865.*

Lieutenant G. F. M. Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for sixteen months, G. G. O. No. 719 of the 24th July 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Watson, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave to the Neilgherry Hills for four months, G. G. O. No. 731 of the 27th July 1865.

Lieutenant M. C. Poole, of the 5th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Toungoo, British Burmah, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 741 of the 31st July 1865.

Simla, 24th July 1865.

No. 799 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
6th Regt., Bengal Cavalry	Naib Ressaldar Ruhim Bux	Ressaidar ...	1st May 1865	Nutteh Khan, invalided.
1st Goorkha Regt., Light Infantry	Havildar Gungamoney	Jemadar ...	Ditto	Beeroo, invalided.
	Jemadar Kissoon Persaud Chowbe	Subadar ...	Ditto	Poorun Tewaree, invalided.
	Jemadar Deosook Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto	Sewlol Pande, invalided.
	Jemadar Ghunda Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bucktawur Tewarree, invalided.
9th Regt., Native Infantry	Havildar Bulwunt Singh	Jemadar ...	4th April 1865	Kalka Tewaree, deceased.
	Havildar Issuree Singh	Ditto ...	1st May 1865	Kissoonpersaud Chowbe, promoted.
	Havildar Khoodabuksh Khan	Ditto ...	Ditto	Deosook Singh, promoted.
	Havildar Gunes Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ghunda Singh, promoted.

The 18th August 1865.

No. 800 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant J. Miller, of the late 27th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 801 of 1865.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 23rd and 30th June 1865, are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 23rd June 1865.

71st Foot.—Lieutenant Ewen Charles Davidson, from the Bengal Infantry, General List, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Edward G. Lillingston, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd June 1865.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 30th June 1865.

Brevet.—2nd Captain Aeneas Perkins, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Major. Dated 30th June 1865.

INDIA OFFICE,

The 28th June 1865.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

To be Captain.

Captain Richard Topham, Her Majesty's 88th Foot. Dated 16th October 1863.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Shuttleworth, Her Majesty's 42nd Foot. Dated 23rd October 1855.

Lieutenant John Palmer Turton, late 26th Native Infantry. Dated 10th February 1856.

Lieutenant William George Cubitt, v. c., late 13th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant George Bowen Cassan Simpson, late 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 1st April 1858.

Lieutenant Benjamin Jerrard Parsons, late 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant George Constable Gregory, late 58th Native Infantry. Dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Francis William Grant, late 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Henry Gordon Waterfield, late 34th Native Infantry. Dated 19th May 1858.

Lieutenant John Munro Sym, late 58th Native Infantry. Dated 15th July 1858.

Lieutenant George Bernard Johnston, late 54th Native Infantry. Dated 21st December 1858.

Lieutenant William Saurin Brooke, late 2nd Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 29th March 1859.

Lieutenant Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, 1st Bengal European Regiment. Dated 17th March 1860.

Lieutenant Charles John Walter, General List. Dated 1st January 1862.

Ensign Frederick Knowles, Her Majesty's 19th Foot. Dated 4th September 1863.

No. 802 of 1865.—Para. 8 of G. G. O. No. 1324 of the 24th October 1856, which directs that the donation and subscription, as well as the amount of mess bills of Officers, are to be deducted monthly by Pay Masters, is cancelled; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that in future the adjustment of such bills will be made by regimental arrangements, and Commanding Officers will be held responsible for the realization monthly of the amount of Officers' mess bills.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 14th August 1865.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Officers, Warrant Officers, and a Non-Commissioned Officer, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of July 1865:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
1st Battalion, 11th Foot ...	Captain O. Davies ...	6th June 1865 ...	Fyzabad.
Do. 94th do. ...	Lieutenant R. L. Gwatkin ...	1st ditto ...	Mussoorie.
Late 47th Native Infantry ...	Lieutenant F. T. Ripley ...	15th May 1865 ...	Rungea.
Late 70th do. ...	Major W. T. Garstin ...	31st ditto ...	On board the steamer <i>Sir William Peel</i> .
Late 74th do. ...	Lieutenant J. E. Kennedy ...	21st ditto ...	Chugrabunda.
Bengal Infantry ...	Lieutenant General G. W. A. Lloyd, c. b. ...	4th June 1865 ...	Darjeeling.
Medical Department ...	Dr. J. H. Butler, F. R. C. S., Deputy Inspector General ...	2nd ditto ...	Dalhousie.
Veteran Establishment ...	Lieutenant J. Lamb ...	13th ditto ...	Deyrah Dhoon.
Subordinate Medical Department ...	Hospital Apprentice L. W. Duffy ...	18th May 1865 ...	Deyrah Ismael Khan.
Adjutant General's Department ...	Sub-Conductor E. Fitzsimons ...	26th June 1865 ...	Calcutta.
Unattached List ...	Sergeant John Anderson ...	6th ditto ...	Hoshungabad.

Calcutta, the 14th August 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's British Indian Military Service, in the month of July 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.		Amount of Donation.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.		How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
							Rs.	A. P.				Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	In Co's Rupees.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
20th July 1865	Commissioned Officer.						4,219	2 5	...	4,219	2 5					
	(a) J. D. Swiney ...	Lieutenant	Royal, Bombay, Engineers	...	25th Sept. 1864	Intestate										
	Non-Commissioned Officer.															
28th July 1865	(b) James Emelio ...	Sergeant ...	No. 2 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery	...	26th May 1865...	Testate ...	575	15 7	...	575	15 7					
	Total ...			.....	...	...	4,825	2 0	...	4,825	2 0					

(a) Father, Doctor Swiney, now or lately living at Westall House, Cheltenham.

(b) Next-of-kin, three sisters, viz., Jessy Shand, Harriet Copeland, Elizabeth Emelio; Rotherston, near Aberdeen, Scotland.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of July 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies ac- cruing from the ad- justment of Estates.		Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.	
							Rs.	A. P.			Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	In Co.'s Rupees.	Equiva- lent in Sterling.		
28th July 1865	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Lieutenant	General List, Infan- try, Bengal Army	...	17th Nov. 1863	Intestate	72	11 0	...	72	11 0					
16th July 1865	(a) Hotham Taylor Woodcock (b) Michael Bourke ...	Conductor ..	Barrack Department	...	21st Jan. 1865...	Ditto ..	227	14 9	...	227	14 9					
1st July 1865...	Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.	Sergeant ...	H. M.'s 21st Hussars	92	12th July 1862 ..	Intestate..	3	8 0	...	3	8 0					
Ditto	(c) James Childs ...	Ditto	Ditto	263	7th Aug. 1862 ..	Ditto ..	3	5 4	...	3	5 4					
Ditto	(d) Bernard Crosby ...	Corporal	Ditto	13	9th July 1862 ..	Ditto ..	2	8 0	...	2	8 0					
Ditto	(e) Thomas Wade ...	Private	Ditto	519	14th ditto	Ditto ..	2	8 0	...	2	8 0					
Ditto	(f) Frederick Anderson	Ditto	Ditto	651	9th ditto	Ditto ..	2	8 0	...	2	8 0					
Ditto	(g) Charles Brewerton	Ditto	Ditto	359	8th Nov. 1862 ..	Unknown	5	13 4	...	5	13 4					
Ditto	(h) Walter Bertram	Ditto	Ditto	450	30th Sept. 1862	Intestate	4	2 8	...	4	2 8					
Ditto	(i) Michael Carroll ...	Ditto	Ditto	451	13th July 1862 ..	Ditto ..	2	8 0	...	2	8 0					
Ditto	(j) Arson Clements ...	Ditto	Ditto	560	27th Sept. 1862	Ditto ..	4	2 8	...	4	2 8					
Ditto	(k) James Cullen	Ditto	Ditto	51	16th Oct. 1862 ..	Ditto ..	5	0 0	...	5	0 0					
Ditto	(l) James Cooke	Ditto	Ditto	379	5th July 1862 ..	Ditto ..	2	8 0	...	2	8 0					
Ditto	(m) George Davis ...	Ditto	Ditto	716	1st Sept. 1862 ..	Ditto ..	4	2 8	...	4	2 8					
Ditto	(n) Benjamin Dooning	Ditto	Ditto	477	4th Aug. 1862 ..	Ditto ..	3	5 4	...	3	5 8					
Ditto	(o) George Ellsworth	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	345	9 9	...	345	9 9					
	Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Next-of-kin, brother, Captain E. Woodcock (Bombay Staff Corps), District Superintendent of Police, Secapore, Oudh.
(b) Widow, Matilda Bourke;
Children ... Michael do.
William do.
Sarah do.
Maria do.
Frank do.
John do.
(c) Next-of-kin, father, James Childs; 23, St. Peter's Place, Hammersmith, London.
(d) Widow and four children.
(e) Next-of-kin, father, George Wade; and mother, Maria Wade; Salop, St. Julians, Shrewsbury, England.
(f) Next-of-kin, not known.
(g) Next-of-kin, father, Charles Brewerton; Kingston, Surrey.
(h) Next-of-kin, brother, John Carroll; Tipperary, Ireland.
(i) Next-of-kin, not known.
(j) Next-of-kin, sister, Caroline Simper; Clerkenwell, Middlesex.
(k) Next-of-kin, sister, Mary Cullen; Portadown, Armagh, Ireland.
(l) Next-of-kin, father, Daniel Cooke; mother, Nancy Cooke; Coltraine, Antrim, Ireland.
(m) Next-of-kin, brother, James Bevan; Mitcheldean, Gloucester.
(n) Next-of-kin, not known.
(o) Next-of-kin, brother, Mathew Ellsworth; Leeds, York.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of July 1865,—concluded.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies actually paid from the estate.		Amount of Donation.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
							Rs.	A. P.			Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	In Co's Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.		Amount remitted for payment in England.
Brought forward ...															
Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers,—concluded.															
1st July 1865	(p) James Fitzhenry	Private	H. M.'s 21st Hussars	407	8th July 1862	Unknown	2	8	0	2	8	0			
Ditto	(q) John Graham	Ditto	Ditto	449	16th July 1862	Intestate	2	8	0	2	8	0			
Ditto	(r) James Holgate	Ditto	Ditto	11	28th July 1862	Ditto	2	8	0	2	8	0			
Ditto	(s) Charles Halley	Ditto	Ditto	629	14th July 1862	Ditto	2	8	0	2	8	0			
Ditto	(t) John Jackson	Ditto	Ditto	262	1st Aug. 1862	Ditto	3	5	4	3	5	4			
Ditto	(u) Michael Lennan	Ditto	Ditto	691	13th June 1862	Ditto	1	10	8	1	10	8			
Ditto	(v) John Robinson	Ditto	Ditto	38	27th March 1863	Unknown	9	2	8	9	2	8			
Ditto	(w) Benjamin Parsons	Ditto	Ditto	590	12th Oct. 1862	Intestate	5	0	0	5	0	0			
Ditto	(x) Benjamin Tongate	Ditto	Ditto	202	12th Oct. 1862	Ditto	5	0	0	5	0	0			
Ditto	(y) William Revell	Gunner	Eur. In. Battalion	3090	15th June 1865	Ditto	19	0	0	19	0	0			
Total							398	12	5	398	12	5			

(p) Next-of-kin, not known.

(q) Next-of-kin, brother, James and Henry Graham; Preston, Lancashire.

(r) Next-of-kin, sister, Fanny Holgate; Victoria Street, Manchester.

(s) Next-of-kin, father, A. D. Halley, at Thomas Stevens, Esq., Wood Merchant, Bonnyrigg Lane-wade, Scotland.

(t) Next-of-kin, Anna Barron, Bauchong; Kincardon.

(u) Next-of-kin, not known.

(v) Two daughters at the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, and a son at Meen Moor.

(w) Next-of-kin, mother, Amelia Parsons; Darby Mill, Warwickshire.

(x) Next-of-kin, not known.

(y) Next-of-kin, not known.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st July 1865.

C. F. M. MUNDY, Lieut.-Col.,
Presidency Pay Master.

H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 288.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. E. Parsick is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, in the Public Works Department, and is posted to Oudh.

No. 289.

The services of Mr. W. Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending, 2nd Class, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipality of Calcutta, for employment on the Water Works. He will consequently be borne as a supernumerary on the Public Works lists with effect from the 26th July 1865.

No. 290.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Class, and is transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal, *vice* Mr. W. Smith.

No. 291.

The 12th August 1865.

Lieutenant W. T. Whish, Royal (Madras) Engineers, is appointed an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 292.

Baboo Kedar Nath Doss, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, transferred from the Seetapoor to the Lucknow Division, joined the latter Division on the 22nd June 1865.

No. 293.

The 14th August 1865.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Calcutta Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Engineer apprentices, and posted to Bengal:—

Mr. A. Atkinson.

Prosono Coomar.

No. 294.

The 16th August 1865.

Mr. E. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Thayetmyo to the Rangoon Division, in Public Works Department Notification No. 281, dated 3rd August 1865, joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1865.

No. 295.

The services of Raghoo Ram Chunder, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., B. A.**Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Orders by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The following course for Honors in History for 1867:—

1. As a period:—The History of England during the reign of George III., as contained in—

(a)—Massey's History of George III.

(b)—Knight's Popular History.

(c)—Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

(d)—Burke's Speeches, and his Reflections on the French Revolution.

(e)—Sir James Mackintosh's Vindiciae Gallicae.

Also the History of English Literature during this period.

2. May's Constitutional History.

3. Political Economy, as in McCulloch's Elements and J. S. Mill.

4. Guizot's History of Civilization.

5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, }
The 7th August 1865. }

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

Registrar.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that payment of the Notes specified in the margin, which were stolen either at Gowalparah or Gowhatty between the 13th and 16th of July 1865, has been stopped, and that the undersigned has been authorized to offer a reward of 5 per cent. on their recovery.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to this Notice, with request they will be good enough to stop payment of the said Notes at their respective Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The co-operation of all Magistrates, District and Assistant Superintendents, in the recovery of these Notes, is earnestly solicited.

The undersigned requests that steps may be taken to publish the numbers of the Notes and the reward offered for their recovery, in every bazaar.

GOWALPARAH, }
The 28th July 1865. }

J. J. S. DRIBERG,
Extra Asst. Commr.,
for Dy. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Applicants for the Office of the Head Clerkship of Rohtuck Treasury are hereby informed that the post is no longer vacant.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S }
OFFICE, ROHTUCK, }
The 9th August 1865. }

C. W. LENNOX,
Extra Asst. Commr.

At the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal on Monday the 7th August 1865, agreeably to the 33rd Section of the Charter Act IV. of 1862,

- No. 1.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank on the 31st December 1864, transmitted to Government on the 23rd January 1865, agreeably to the 31st Section of the Charter Act IV. of 1862.
- No. 2.—Printed report on the said Statement, dated 31st December 1864, printed for the use of the Proprietors.
- No. 3.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank on the 30th June 1865, transmitted to Government on the 4th August 1865, agreeably to the aforesaid Section of the Charter.
- No. 4.—Printed report on the said Statement, dated 30th June 1865, printed for the use of the Proprietors.
- No. 5.—Statement of the Profits for 6 months, viz., from 1st July to 31st December 1864.
- No. 6.—Statement of the Profits for 6 months, viz., from 1st January to 30th June 1865.
- No. 7.—Statement of the whole Profits for 12 months, viz., from 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1865.
- No. 8.—List of Proprietors.

The Hon'ble David Cowie having been called to the Chair.

The Secretary, by order of the Directors, put into his hands the papers noted in the margin, relative to the business for the past twelve months ended the 30th June last.

Resolved that the Accounts be passed and approved.

Proposed by Hugh Fraser, Esq., and seconded by J. F. Ogilvy, Esq.

That a special vote of thanks be given to the Directors and to the Secretary and Treasurer and the other Officers of the Bank, for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the Bank.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting terminated.

(Signed) DAVID COWIE,
Chairman.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees	2,14,300
Lahore ditto ditto ...	5,70,140
Nagpore ditto ditto ...	9,86,890

H. HYDE,
12th August 1865. Head Commissioner.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract):—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumehund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor:—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, } BAHADOOR SING.
The 26th July 1865. }

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

VOLUME II. OF SELECTIONS

FROM CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE

Years 1789 to 1797.

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION
OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA
SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, c. s.,

Judge of the High Court of Judicature and President of the
Record Commission.

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Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

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CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRI, of Furrucknugur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHAND CHOWDRI, of Furrucknugur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhawanee, Lahore, Umritaur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindoe, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Jondpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Boribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRI,
Managing Director and Secretary.

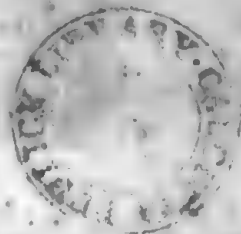
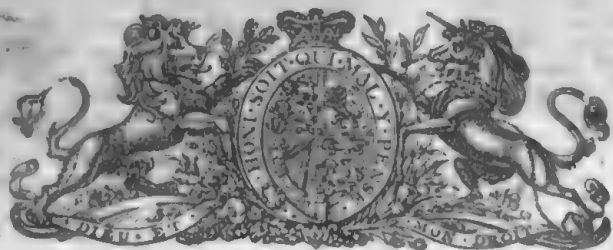
NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAR TREASURY, } J. S. Ross, Major,
The 4th August 1865. } Deputy Commissioner.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII. OF 1865.

An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner: It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of

the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

1. The following words and expressions in this Definition of Terms. Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and Number. words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

8. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as *Plaints* are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in

part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine Power to Trustees to examine Trader upon Oath or otherwise such &c. on Oath. Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c. that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt. that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without

having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted, (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void. any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may

arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English News-

papers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that

you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council. Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred, would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or de-

fended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a Court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 80 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees, and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the

constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
 „ Remington & Co.
 „ Finlay, Scott & Co.
 „ Wallace & Co.
 „ For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
 „ For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, — Manager.
 „ For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. Douglas, Agent.
 „ For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, R. Campbell, Agent.
 „ W. Nicol & Co.
 „ W. & A. Graham & Co.
 „ Grey & Co.
 „ Peel, Cassels & Co.
 „ A. H. Huschke & Co.
 „ Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
 „ Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
 „ For the Bank of Hindustan, China, & Japan, Limited, A. Thomson, Manager.
 „ For the Bank of India, J. Grey, Manager.
 „ Lyon Brothers & Co.
 „ For the Delhi Bank Corporation, W. B. Thompson, Agent.
 „ Forbes & Co. With reservation as to details.
 „ Ewart, Latham & Co.
 „ For the Bombay City Bank, D. McCulloch, Manager.
 „ For the Financial Association of India & China, Limited, J. Smith, Offg. Manager.
 „ For the Eastern Financial Association, W. Watson, Manager.
 „ For the Oriental Bank Corporation, A. Grant, for Agent.
 „ For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, A. Morrison, Agent.
 „ For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, M. D. Quadros, Agent.
 „ For the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, R. Dringle, Manager.
 „ Macyntire, Rogers & Co.

(Signed) For the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, W. F. Wesche, Manager.
 „ Framjee, Sands & Co.
 „ For the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, D. Hogarth, Acting Manager.
 „ Roper, Price & Co.
 „ Knoop & Co.
 „ Gaddum & Co.
 „ For Central Bank, E. Heycock.
 „ Watson, Bogle & Co.
 „ For the Scinde Bank, T. G. Young, Manager.
 „ Robinson & Co.
 „ Finlay, Clark & Co.
 „ Marten, Young & Co.
 „ Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
 „ For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager.
 „ For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
 „ G. S. King & Co.
 „ Macnee & Co.
 „ Jules Siegfried & Co.
 „ Ward and Warland, p. pro. Legatt & Co.
 „ R. Hoyer & Co.
 „ Steams, Hobart & Co.
 „ C. Macdonald & Co.
 „ David Sassoon & Co.
 „ Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick, Nixon & Co.
 „ J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward Bates & Co.
 „ P. Adams.
 „ J. Lipz & Co.
 „ Lawrence & Co.
 „ Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Comber, Son & Co.
 „ Simson.
 „ For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, H. Coke.
 „ Nasmyth & Co.
 „ A. C. Brice & Co.
 „ James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1179.

Simla, the 18th August 1865.

Notifications.—An extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, to the Reverend C. C. Anstey of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. 1215.

The 21st August 1865.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

- Mr. S. H. C. Taylor, six months (sick certificate).
- Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie (Bombay Civil Service), five months (sick certificate).
- Mr. G. G. Morris, three months (private affairs).
- Mr. R. Wall, four months (sick certificate).
- Mr. L. S. Jackson, five months (sick certificate).
- Mr. C. P. Carmichael, five months (sick certificate).
- Mr. J. W. Power, five months (sick certificate).
- Mr. W. C. Eades, six months (sick certificate).

Mr. D. Simson, of the Bengal Civil Service, who returned to India in 1857 before the expiration of his furlough, and who has gone Home again for the unexpired term of his leave, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to add thereto a period of three months, on account of the time occupied in his passage to and from India.

No. 1218.

Two days' leave of absence has been granted to Mr. F. Wright, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Woon District, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 71, dated the 12th July.

No. 1220.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to resign the Civil Service from the 24th of July last.

No. 1222.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant leave of absence, on medical certificate, to Mr. W. R. Brooks, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Circle, for fifteen months, from the 24th ultimo.

No. 1225.

The services of Doctor A. M. Ross, of the Madras Establishment, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 1229.

Mr. J. H. Condon, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baraitch, is transferred from that station to Gonda.

No. 1268.

The 22nd August 1865.

The services of Messrs. T. N. Wilson and M. L. Ferrar, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1270.

Doctor Bonavia, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, availed himself on the afternoon of the 13th instant, of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 440, dated 26th ultimo.

No. 1287.

The 23rd August 1865.

Mr. J. C. Duff, District Superintendent of Police, Bhundara, in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 20th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1289.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 3rd instant.

No. 1319.

The 24th August 1865.

Mr. J. Lloyd is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bhundara in the Central Provinces.

No. 1330.

The 25th August 1865.

The following Act of Parliament XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 15, is published for general information :—

CAP. XV.

An Act to extend the Term for granting fresh Letters Patent for the High Courts in India, and to make further Provision respecting the Territorial Jurisdiction of the said Courts.

[7th April 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Time fixed for granting fresh Letters Patent for the High Courts in India under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty,

XXIV. & XXV. Vic., c. 104.

intituled *An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*, and to make further Provision than is in the said Act contained for empowering the Alteration from Time to Time of the local Limits of the said High Courts, and for the Exercise, in Places beyond the Limits of the Presidencies, or Places within and for which such High Courts are established, of the Jurisdiction and Powers conferred by Her Majesty's Letters Patent on the said High Courts: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Time fixed for granting fresh Letters Patent for the High Courts in India by Section Seventeen of the said recited Act, is hereby extended to the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

2. Sections Ten and Eighteen of the said Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty are hereby repealed.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by Order, from Time to Time to transfer any Territory or Place from the Jurisdiction of one to the Jurisdiction of any other of the High Courts established or to be established under the said Act, and to authorize and empower any High Court to exercise all or any Portion of the Jurisdiction and Powers conferred or to be conferred on it by Her Majesty's Letters Patent establishing the same, or any other Letters Patent issued by Her Majesty under the Provisions of the above-recited Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her Majesty, within any such Portions of Her Majesty's Dominions in India, not included within the Limits of the Presidency or Place or Places for which such High Court was established, as the said Governor General in Council may from Time to Time determine, and also to exercise any such Jurisdiction in respect of Christian Subjects of Her Majesty resident within the Dominions of such of the Princes and States of India in alliance with Her Majesty as the said Governor General in Council may, in manner aforesaid, from Time to Time determine, anything in the said recited Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty notwithstanding.

4. Whenever any such Order has been passed by the Governor General in Council, he shall transmit to the Secretary of State for India an authentic Copy thereof; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify, through the Secretary of State for India in Council, Her Disallowance of such Order; and such Disallowance shall make void and annul such Order from and after the Day on which the Governor General shall make known by Proclamation, or by Signification to his Council, that he has received the Notification of such Disallowance by Her Majesty: Pro-

vided always, that all Acts, Proceedings, and Judgments done, taken, or given by such High Courts, and not set aside by any competent Authority before the Promulgation or Signification as aforesaid of such Disallowance by Her Majesty, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid and effectual for all Purposes whatever, such Disallowance notwithstanding.

5. So much of this Act as relates to the Jurisdiction of the High Court shall commence and come into operation as soon as the same shall have been published by the Governor General in Council.

6. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with the Powers of the Governor General in Council at Meetings for the Purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 1831.

Until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise provide under the powers conferred by the XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 15, all jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, over the inhabitants of such parts of India as may not be comprised within the local limits of the Letters Patent issued under the XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 104, establishing High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, shall be exercised by such High Courts respectively.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 722.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st August 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Henry Reinhold as Officiating Consul for the Netherlands Government in Calcutta, during the temporary absence of Mr. E. Van Cutsem.

No. 724.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

No. 56.

POLITICAL.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, the 15th July 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a printed copy of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Her Majesty and the Zollverein.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. Wood.

Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Zollverein.

SIGNED AT BERLIN, MAY 30, 1865.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, June 30, 1865.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part; and,

His Majesty the King of Prussia in his own name, and representing the sovereign States and territories united to the Prussian system of Customs and contributions, that is to say, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the enclaves of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Rossow, Netzeband, and Schoenberg, the Principality of Birkenfeld belonging to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Anhalt, the Principalities of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Principality of Lippe, and the Grand Bailiwick of Meisenheim belonging to the Landgraviate of Hesse, as well as in the name of the other members of the German Association of customs and commerce, that is to say, the Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, as well for itself as for the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the Crown of Württemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, as well for itself as for the Bailiwick of Homburg belonging to the Landgraviate of Hesse, the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union of Thuringia, viz., the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen of Saxe-Altenburg, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of the elder branch of Reuss and of the younger branch of Reuss, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfurt, on the other part;

Being equally animated by the desire of regulating and extending the commercial relations between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its dependencies, and the Zollverein, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Francis Baron Napier of Merchiston, a Peer of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, &c.; and John Ward, Esquire, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Hanse Towns, and Consul-General in Hanover, Oldenburg, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, President of his Ministry of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Johann Friedrich von Pommer Esche, his Actual Privy Councillor; M. Alexander Maximilian Philipsborn, Director in his Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and M. Martin Friedrich Rudolph Delbrück, Director in his Ministry for Commerce, Trade, and Public Works;

IHRE Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreiches von Grossbritannien und Irland, einer Seits; und

Seine Majestät der König von Preussen, sowohl für Sich und in Vertretung der Ihrem Zoll- und Steuersystem angeschlossenen souverainen Länder und Landestheile, nämlich: des Grossherzogthums Luxemburg, der Grossherzoglich Mecklenburgischen Enklaven Rossow, Netzeband und Schönberg, des Grossherzoglich Oldenburgischen Fürstenthums Birkenfeld, des Herzogthums Anhalt, der Fürstenthümer Waldeck und Pyrmont, des Fürstenthums Lippe und des Landgräflich Hessischen Oberamtes Meisenheim, als im Namen der übrigen Mitglieder des Deutschen Zoll- und Handelsvereins, nämlich: der Krone Bayern, der Krone Sachsen, der Krone Hannover, sowohl für Sich wie für das Fürstenthum Schaumburg-Lippe, und der Krone Württemberg, des Grossherzogthums Baden, des Kurfürstenthums Hessen, des Grossherzogthums Hessen, sowohl für Sich wie für das Landgräflich Hessische Amt Homburg, der den Thüringischen Zoll- und Handelsverein bildenden Staaten, namentlich: des Grossherzogthums Sachsen, der Herzogthümer Sachsen-Meiningen, Sachsen-Altenburg, Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha, der Fürstenthümer Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt und Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss älterer und Reuss jüngerer Linie, des Herzogthums Braunschweig, des Herzogthums Oldenburg, des Herzogthums Nassau und der freien Stadt Frankfurt, anderer Seits;

Von dem gleichen Wunsche geleitet, die Handels-Beziehungen zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland und den ihm angehörenden Gebieten und dem Zollverein zu regeln und auszudehnen, haben beschlossen, einen Vertrag zu diesem Zwecke abzuschliessen, und zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreiches von Grossbritannien und Irland: den sehr ehrenwerthen Francis Baron Napier von Merchiston, Pair von Schottland und Baronet von Nova Scotia, Mitglied Ihrer Britischen Majestät Geheimen Rathes, Ihrer Majestät ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Seiner Majestät dem Könige von Preussen, &c.; und den Herrn John Ward, Ihrer Majestät Geschäftsträger und General-Consul bei den Hansestädten und General-Consul in Hannover, Oldenburg, &c.;

Und Seine Majestät der König von Preussen: den Herrn Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, Allerhöchst Ihren Präsidenten des Staatsministeriums und Minister der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten; den Herrn Johann Friedrich von Pommer Esche, Allerhöchst Ihren Wirklichen Geheimen Rath; den Herrn Alexander Maximilian Philipsborn, Allerhöchst Ihren Director im Ministerium der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten; den Herrn Martin Friedrich Rudolph Delbrück, Allerhöchst Ihren Director im Ministerium für Handel, Gewerbe und öffentliche Arbeiten;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the States of the Zollverein, and the subjects of the States of the Zollverein who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the dominions or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy therein, in respect to the exercise of commerce and trades, the same rights as, and be subjected to no higher or other taxes than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in those respects.

ARTICLE II.

The produce and manufactures of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty which may be imported into the Zollverein, and the produce and manufactures of the States of the Zollverein which may be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall therein be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subject to no higher or other duties than, the produce and manufactures of any third country the most favoured in those respects.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Zollverein on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, nor in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to the Zollverein, than are or may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in that respect.

ARTICLE IV.

The transit of goods to and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be free from all transit duties in the Zollverein, and the transit of goods to and from the Zollverein shall be free from all transit duties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ARTICLE V.

Any favour, privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation or exportation, which either of the Contracting Parties may concede to any third power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other.

No prohibition of importation or exportation shall be established by either of them against the other, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

The Contracting Parties engage not to prohibit the exportation of coal, and to levy no duty upon such exportation.

The preceding provisions respecting the prohibition of exportation shall not invalidate the obligations which the Constitution of the Germanic Confederation imposes on the German States which compose the Zollverein.

Welche, nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, die nachstehenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben:—

ARTIKEL I.

Die Unterthanen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, welche in den Staaten des Zollvereins, und die Unterthanen der Staaten des Zollvereins, welche in den Gebieten oder Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, vorübergehend oder dauernd sich aufhalten, sollen daselbst in Beziehung auf den Betrieb des Handels und der Gewerbe die nämlichen Rechte genießen, und keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben unterworfen werden, als die Angehörigen des in diesen Beziehungen am meisten begünstigten dritten Landes.

ARTIKEL II.

Die Boden- und Gewerbs-Erzeugnisse der Gebiete und Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, welche in den Zollverein, und die Boden- und Gewerbs-Erzeugnisse der Staaten des Zollvereins welche in das Vereinigte Königreich von Grossbritannien und Irland eingeführt werden, sollen daselbst, sie mögen zum Verbrauch, zur Lagerung, zur Wiederausfuhr oder zur Durchfuhr bestimmt sein, der nämlichen Behandlung unterliegen, und insbesondere keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben unterworfen werden, als die Erzeugnisse des in diesen Beziehungen am meisten begünstigten dritten Landes.

ARTIKEL III.

Bei der Ausfuhr nach den Gebieten und Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, sollen im Zollverein, und bei der Ausfuhr nach dem Zollverein, sollen in den Gebieten und Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, Ausgangs-Abgaben von keinen anderen Waaren und mit keinem höheren oder anderen Betrage erhoben werden, als bei der Ausfuhr nach dem in dieser Beziehung am meisten begünstigten dritten Lande.

ARTIKEL IV.

Die Waaren-Durchfuhr nach und von dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland soll im Zollverein, und die Waaren-Durchfuhr nach und von dem Zollverein, soll in dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland von jeder Durchgangs-Abgabe frei sein.

ARTIKEL V.

Jede Begünstigung, jedes Vorrecht oder jede Ermässigung in dem Tarif der Eingangs- und Ausgangs-Abgaben, welche einer der vertragenden Theile einer dritten Macht zugestehen möchte, wird gleichzeitig und ohne Bedingung dem anderen Theil werden.

Ferner wird keiner der vertragenden Theile ein Einfuhr- oder ein Ausfuhr-Verbot gegen den anderen in Kraft setzen, welches nicht gleichzeitig auf alle anderen Nationen Anwendung finde.

Die vertragenden Theile verpflichten sich, die Ausfuhr von Steinkohlen weder zu verbieten, noch mit einer Abgabe zu belegen.

Die vorstehenden auf Ausfuhr-Verbote bezüglichen Bestimmungen sollen den, aus dem Bundesverhältnisse herrührenden Verpflichtungen der zum Zollverein gehörenden Deutschen Bundesstaaten keinen Eintrag thun.

ARTICLE VI.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the subjects of the States of the Zollverein shall enjoy in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy in the States of the Zollverein, the same protection as native subjects.

ARTICLE VII.

The stipulations of the preceding Articles I. to VI. shall also be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those Colonies and possessions the produce of the States of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country, of the like kind; nor shall the exportation from those Colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st of July 1865, and shall remain in force until the 30th of June 1877. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall, twelve months before the last-mentioned day, have given notice to the other of the intention to terminate the operation of the Treaty, then the same shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the day upon which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other to terminate the same.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin in three weeks,* or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(L. S.) NAPIER.
(L. S.) JOHN WARD.
(L. S.) BISMARCK.
(L. S.) V. POMMER-ESCHE.
(L. S.) PHILIPSBORN.
(L. S.) DELBRUCK.

ARTIKEL VI.

In Betreff der Bezeichnung oder Etikettirung der Waaren oder deren Verpackung, der Muster und der Fabrik- oder Handelszeichen, sollen die Unterthanen der Staaten des Zollvereins in dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland, und die Unterthanen Ihrer Britischen Majestät in den Staaten des Zollvereins denselben Schutz wie die Inländer geniessen.

ARTIKEL VII.

Die in den vorstehenden Artikeln I. bis VI. getroffenen Bestimmungen finden auch auf die Kolonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät Anwendung. In diesen Kolonien und Besitzungen sollen die Erzeugnisse der Staaten des Zollvereins keinen höheren oder anderen Eingangs-Abgaben unterliegen, als die gleichartigen Erzeugnisse des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, oder irgend eines anderen Landes, und es soll die Ausfuhr aus diesen Kolonien oder Besitzungen nach dem Zollverein keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben unterworfen werden, als die Ausfuhr nach dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll am 1 Juli 1865, in Kraft treten und bis zum 30 Juni 1877 in Kraft bleiben. Im Falle keiner der vertragenden Theile zwölf Monate vor diesem Tage seine Absicht, die Wirkung des Vertrages auf hören zu lassen, dem anderen kund gegeben haben sollte, soll derselbe bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres von dem Tage ab in Geltung bleiben, an welchem der eine oder der andere der vertragenden Theile denselben gekündigt hat.

ARTIKEL IX.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifizirt, und es sollen die Ratifikations-Urkunden binnen drei Wochen oder, wenn möglich, früher in Berlin ausgetauscht werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten denselben unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigesetzt.

So geschehen zu Berlin, den dreissigsten Mai, im Jahre des Herren Eintausend achthundert und fünf und sechzig.

(L. S.) NAPIER.
(L. S.) JOHN WARD.
(L. S.) BISMARCK.
(L. S.) V. POMMER-ESCHE.
(L. S.) PHILIPSBORN.
(L. S.) DELBRUCK.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,

W. MUIR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

* This term was subsequently extended by Protocol to the 30th of June.

No. 330.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st August 1865.

Notification.—Captain G. Ward, Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, and Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under Sections 22 and 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised solely in his capacity as Assistant General Superintendent.

No. 316.

MILITARY.

The 21st August 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. Jacob, appointed under G. O. No. 254, dated 3rd July, to be Adjutant of the Erinpore Irregular Force, assumed charge of the Office on the 12th July.

Notification No. 302, dated 9th August, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 1714.

GENERAL.

The 21st August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. R. M. King, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Pertabgurh, availed himself on the 1st instant of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1540, dated 22nd ultimo.

Lieutenant G. E. Erskine, Assistant Settlement Officer, will officiate as Settlement Officer during Mr. King's absence.

No. 1718.

The 22nd August 1865.

Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, of the Salt Department, Punjab, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in British Burmah.

No. 1724.

The 24th August 1865.

Mr. W. B. Buckle, appointed in G. O. No. 1494, dated 17th ultimo, to officiate as Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that appointment consequent on the decease of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. A. Thompson.

No. 1727.

Major E. B. Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, returned to India from furlough and resumed charge of his Office on the 27th July 1865.

No. 1729.

Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Ashagram Division in Mysore, returned to India from the sick leave granted him by the Madras Government, and resumed charge of his Office on the 26th July 1865.

No. 1731.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 25th ultimo, under Section 6 of the new Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Thornhill's services are replaced at the disposal of the North-Western Provinces Government from the date on which the leave expires.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2074.

Simla, the 24th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. G. W. Macleod took charge of the Office of the 2nd Assistant Accountant General, Madras, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1865.

No. 2102.

The 25th August 1865.

In continuation of Notification No. 1639, dated the 28th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries of India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	June 1863.	June 1864.	June 1865.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Govt. of India ...	4,02,95,687	2,26,74,722	1,01,07,910
Bengal ...	2,13,09,349	1,73,64,095	1,69,13,817
British Burmah...			28,51,752
N. W. Provinces...	3,41,03,434	2,53,21,603	2,33,80,469
Oudh ...			56,42,004
Punjab ...	1,20,98,639	1,24,52,974	1,47,35,820
Bombay ...	2,67,55,594	2,50,02,555	2,45,51,973
Central Provinces..	59,48,550	44,20,885	50,15,589
Deccan ...	36,24,343	31,32,877	29,44,088
Madras ...	3,95,78,410	2,93,50,338	2,44,56,015
Total Rupees ...	18,24,14,006	13,97,24,049	11,06,00,387

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

F. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st August 1865.

No. 803 of 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned Officer who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry:—

Rank and Name.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General, Retired List) Hugh Boyd	By death of Colonel (Major General) Sir Stuart Corbett, K. C. B., Bengal Infantry.

No. 804 of 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Gunner Charles Caldwell, A. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 805 of 1865.—The undermentioned student of the Lahore Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Native Doctor, with effect from the 1st instant, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department:—

Gunpat Roy.

No. 806 of 1865.—Major J. S. Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, having returned from sick leave granted him in G. G. O. No. 697 of the 17th ultimo, is re-appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from the 22nd July 1865, and until further orders.

No. 807 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Home Department, No. 1122 of the 17th instant, the services of Lieutenant C. H. A. Gower, Royal Artillery, late Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 3rd July 1865.

The 22nd August 1865.

No. 808 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major John Sutherland, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the period Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Naismith may be employed on special duty on the North-Eastern Frontier, or until further orders.

Surgeon Major E. B. Thring, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. Anderson, or until further orders.

No. 809 of 1865.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry LePoer Trench, of the Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th October next, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Mussoorie on urgent private affairs.

No. 810 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Robert Dudley Beeston, of the General List, Infantry.	} For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Everard Neal Digges LaTouche, of the General List, Infantry.	

No. 811 of 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having sanctioned the gratuitous issue of valises to soldiers, and boxes to soldiers' families embarking for England, and complaints having been received from England of the dimensions of the boxes of soldiers' families embarked from India, the following Regulations are, for the future, to be strictly adhered to:—

The soldier's baggage on embarkation will be confined to his knapsack and canvas bag (or valise) 2' 2" x 1' 10" x 6".

On troops being ordered from any station to a port of embarkation, to proceed Home or elsewhere, Commanding Officers will indent on the Barrack Master for a Regulation Box (internal dimensions 2' x 1' 6" x 1' 3") for every woman, and are held responsible that all families leaving their Regiments for England or elsewhere beyond Sea, or proceeding with the Regiment to such places, have no baggage beyond the regulated allowance as follows:—

Every woman or widow, one box and one canvas bag; or every woman or widow—the mother of one child under ten years of age—one box and one canvas bag.

Ditto with one child over, or two children under ten years of age, one box and two canvas bags; and for every other child, one canvas bag.

Widowers with children will be allowed a box in addition to their own canvas bag, and knapsack for one child; and one canvas bag for every extra child.

The 23rd August 1865.

No. 812 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and as Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry James Barr, of the Bombay Staff Corps.	} 17th March 1864.

The 24th August 1865.

No. 813 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 814 of 1865.—In continuation of G. O. G. No. 734 of 1864, publishing rules in supersession of existing regulations on the subject of examination in the Native languages, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the selection from the prose of the Prem Saugor, laid down in that Order as one of the tests for the Second Standard, shall, until further notice, consist of the first half of the Prem Saugor, that is, to the conclusion of the 54th Chapter, page 122, *exclusive of the verses*.

The 25th August 1865.

No. 815 of 1865.—It is hereby announced that Sepoys of Infantry Regiments hereafter discharged are, in like manner with Sowars of the Cavalry, entitled to reckon in any authorized gratuity, the rate of Good Conduct Pay which they may be drawing on the date of discharge.

No. 816 of 1865.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following establishment for the Bengal Corps of Sappers and Miners:—

The Officers of the Corps are to be Officers of the Royal Engineers, and will consist of one Commandant, who will receive Rupees 700 a month staff salary, with the full pay and allowances of his regimental rank. This appointment will be considered permanent.

One Adjutant,
One Interpreter and Quarter Master,
One Superintendent of Instruction,
Superintendent of Park and Field Train.

These Officers will retain their appointments for four years, being graded on the Public Works Department list, and transferable to the Public Works Department without loss of grade.

The staff salary of these Officers will commence at that of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, in the Public Works Department, *viz.*, Rupees 250 a month, and subject to regulation* by the position of their contemporaries employed in the Public Works Department in the Presidency of Bengal, rising to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on Rupees 400 within the four years,—the intermediate step of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to take place after a service in India of four years.

The senior of these four Officers, if a Captain regimentally, will receive also an additional allowance of Rs. 100 a month as second in Command.

He will be permitted to retain his appointment beyond the term of four years, until the next senior may be promoted to the rank of Captain.

The Adjutant and Quarter Master will draw respectively an office allowance of Rupees 80 and Rupees 50 monthly, to cover all charges.

All these Officers will be required to be mounted, but will not receive any horse allowance in addition to the salaries already sanctioned.

* This will be calculated by comparison with the average position held by those Officers of the Royal Engineers who entered the Public Works Department at the same time as the Officers serving with the Sappers and Miners joined the Corps.

To carry on the duties of the Corps, four more Officers will be attached to it with the staff allowance of an Assistant Field Engineer, *viz.*, Rupees 112 a month. After two years' duty, this allowance will be increased to Rupees 200. After three years, the Officers will become available either to fill any vacancies which may occur in the staff of the Corps, or for transfer to the Public Works Department.

These Officers will be in addition to any junior Officers temporarily serving with the Corps, who will receive the allowance of Rupees 60 which has been hitherto granted.

The usual Company contingent and Command allowance will continue to be paid to Officers in charge as heretofore.

The establishment of the Corps will be increased by raising the strength of the present ten Companies from 80 to 100 privates, each Company having one Subadar, one Jemadar, four Havildars, and eight Naicks.

In consideration of the necessity for securing a high standard of recruits for this important arm of the service, it has been decided that the pay of all the Non-Commissioned Officers and of the privates who have served in the Corps for two years, and who have gone through their course of training as Sappers to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer, shall be increased by the addition of one Rupee a month.

Two Native Instructors, who will work under the orders of the Superintendent of Instruction, will be appointed on salaries of Rupees 50 and 30 respectively; and whenever duly qualified men are obtainable, one non-effective Havildar Instructor, on a staff salary of Rupees five, will be appointed to each Company.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders, in furtherance of the foregoing, as may be necessary.

The provisions of this Order will come into effect, so far as may be feasible, on the 1st October next.

No. 817 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain Frederick Peter Luard, of Her Majesty's 104th Fusiliers, Officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.	} 1st July 1864.
Lieutenant, now Captain, Alexander Howe Bramley, of the late 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Mozuffurnugger.	
Lieutenant Alfred Bloomfield, of Her Majesty's 1st Foot, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.	} 11th April 1864.
Lieutenant Edward Eustace Gibson, of Her Majesty's 103rd Royal Fusiliers, Doing-duty Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.	
	} 4th August 1864.

No. 818 of 1865.—Lieutenant A. W. C. Read, of Her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, Wing Officer of the 5th Punjab Infantry, being no longer a candidate for the Staff Corps, will cease to belong to the latter Corps, and will rejoin the 51st Regiment without delay.

No. 819 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

6th Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M. D., attached to the 2nd Cavalry, to the Medical charge in room of Assistant Surgeon Castello, appointed to the 5th Cavalry, *vice* Assistant Surgeon R. T. Lyons, whose appointment, as announced in Punjab Government Notification No. 100, dated 22nd April 1865, has not taken place.

This cancels that part of G. O. No. 345 of 1865, placing Assistant Surgeon Lyons, at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

2nd Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon H. Cayley, in joint Medical charge of Simla, to the Medical charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Constant, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon Cayley will remain in charge of his present duties until the 1st November next.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 296.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 21st July 1865.

No. 297.

Captain W. H. Mackesy, Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public

Works Department, Hyderabad, whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department in Public Works Department Notification No. 241 of the 1st July 1865, was relieved from his duties on the 21st idem.

No. 298.

The following re-arrangement of Divisions in the Central Provinces, is sanctioned as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 1st August 1865:—

The Nagpoor Circle will consist of the under-mentioned Divisions:—

1. Kamptee Division.
2. Nagpoor do.
3. Eastern do.
4. Southern do.
5. Irrigation do.
6. Godavery do.
7. Godavery Transport and Supplying Agency.

The Jubbulpoor Circle will consist of—

1. 1st Division, Great Northern Road.
2. 2nd do. do. do.
3. Saugor Division.
4. Nerbudda Division.
5. Nimar Division.

The Superintending Engineer of the Upper Godavery Circle has been directed to proceed to Nagpoor and take charge of the Nagpoor Circle.

Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, will act as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, until further orders, *vice* Mr. A. G. Crommelin, promoted.

No. 299.

The undermentioned men are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal:—

Ram Taruck Ghose.
Kedar Nath Paul.
Boydo Nath Mookerjee.

No. 300.

The 19th August 1865.

The following table showing the salaries of members of each Class and Grade of the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Accounts Branches of the Public Works Establishments, as partly fixed in Standing Orders Nos. 85 of 1864, and 11, 12, 13 and 86 of 1865, and including the final changes as prescribed in Standing Order No. 55 of 1865 to take effect from 1st October next, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, are published for general information :—

Table showing the salaries sanctioned for Officers of the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Accounts Branches of the Public Works Department, with the distribution of grades and classes in proportion to total strength.

Engineer Branch.

CLASS.	GRADE.	MILITARY.		Civil consolidated monthly salary.	REMARKS.		
		Staff Monthly salary.	Maximum that can be drawn in the Public Works Department.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chief Engineers.							
1st Class ...	...	2,500	2,500	2,500	The Chief Engineers of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, will belong to this class.	
		Staff Salary					
2nd Class ...	...	1,200	2,000	2,000		{ One-half of the total in these two classes, adding one for any fraction, will be of the second class, and the remainder of the third.
3rd Class ...	...	1,000	1,850	1,750		
Superintending Engineers.							
1st Class ...	1st Grade ...	800	1,800	1,600	{ One-half, adding one for any fraction, will be of the first class; of those in each class, one-half, adding one for any fraction, will belong to the first grade.		
	2nd Grade ...	800	1,650	1,400			
2nd Class ...	1st Grade ...	700	1,550	1,200			
	2nd Grade ...	700	1,350	1,000			
Superintendents of Works {		600	1,250	900	{ Numbers and rates of salary (within these limits) fixed specially from time to time.		
		to	to	to			
		800	1,650	1,400			
Executive Engineers {		1st Grade ...	600	1,250	900	{ To ascertain the proportion of each grade in any total number of Executive Engineers sanctioned for any Province, divide the total by 16; $\frac{1}{16}$ will be of first grade, $\frac{1}{8}$ of second, $\frac{1}{8}$ of third, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of fourth. Of any remainder after dividing the total by 16, $\frac{1}{2}$ will belong to each grade; and odd numbers will fall, if one, to the first grade; if two, one each to the 1st and 2nd; if three, one each to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades.	
		2nd Grade ...	500	900	750		
		3rd Grade ...	400	750	600		
		4th Grade ...	300	600	500		
Assistant Engineers {		1st Grade ...	250	500	400	{ Of the total number of Assistant Engineers, one-third, adding one for any fraction, will be of the first grade; the remainder may be in any of the other three grades.	
		2nd Grade ...	200	450	300		
		3rd Grade ...	150	450	200		
		Apprentice	100		

Upper Subordinate Branch.

CLASSES.	GRADE.	Military monthly Staff Salary.	Civil consolidated monthly salary.	REMARKS.
Sub-Engineers	1st Grade ...	Rs. 250	Rs. 400	When the Military pay and allowances of an European Military Member of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, together with his staff salary, are less than the Civil consolidated pay of the grade he holds, so much additional staff salary will be allowed as will make his total pay equal to the Civil pay of his grade.
	2nd do. ...	200	300	
	3rd do. ...	150	250	
Supervisors	1st Grade ...	120	200	Native soldiers appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment will receive pay at Civil consolidated rates.
	2nd do. ...	100	150	
Overseers	1st Grade ...	85	100	Of the total number of Upper Subordinates sanctioned for a Province, the Sub-Engineers shall be one-eighth, adding one for any fraction not less than one-half. Of the Sub-Engineers, one-half, excluding fractions, shall belong to the third grade. Of the remainder, one-half, excluding fractions, shall belong to the second grade; the remainder will be of the first grade.
	2nd do. ...	...	80	
	3rd do. ...	...	60	
				The Supervisors shall form two-eighths of the whole Upper Subordinate Establishment, adding one for any fraction not less than one-half. Three-eighths of the Supervisors, adding one for any fraction not less than one-half, shall belong to the first grade. The rest will belong to the second grade.
				The rest of the Upper Subordinates will be Overseers, of whom three-fifths, adding one for any fraction greater than one-half, shall belong to the first grade; one-half of the remainder, adding one for any fraction, to the second grade; the rest to the third grade.

Accounts Branch.

CLASS.	GRADE.	MILITARY.		CIVIL CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY SALARY.			REMARKS.
		Monthly Staff Salary.	Maximum to be drawn in the P. W. D.	Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	
Accountant General -	.....	Rs. Consolidated 2,000	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,000	...	2,000	
Controllers		Staff					
1st Class ...	.....	800	1,800	1,200	75	1,600	
2nd Class ...	.....	700	1,550	1,000	...	1,000	
3rd Class ...	1st Grade ...	600	1,250	900	...	900	
	2nd Grade ...	500	900	750	...	750	
	3rd Grade ...	400	750	600	...	600	
2nd Assistant Accountant General -	.....	...	...	600	25	700	
Deputy Controllers -	.....	300	600	500	...	500	
Accountants -	1st Grade ...	...	...	350	20	450	Military men employed as Accountants, will receive the Civil consolidated salary of their grade.
	2nd Grade ...	...	...	250	15	340	
	3rd Grade ...	...	...	160	10	240	
	4th Grade ...	...	...	80	7	150	

Sanctioned appointments of Controllers and Deputy Controllers.

Province.	Lowest Grade.	Highest Grade.
Controllers.		
Madras	Controller, 1st Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Bombay	Controller, 1st Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Bengal	Controller, 1st Class	Controller, 1st Class.
North-Western Provinces ...	Controller, 2nd Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Punjab	Controller, 2nd Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Central Provinces	Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade...	Controller, 2nd Class.
British Burmah	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade...	Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.
Oudh	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade ...	Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.
Mysore	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade ...	Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.
Hyderabad	Deputy Controller	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.
Deputy Controllers.		
Madras	Deputy Controller	Deputy Controller.
Bengal		
North-Western Provinces		
Punjab		

Military Officers not belonging to the Staff Corps will draw the net Military pay of their rank in the Military Department, in addition to the consolidated or maximum salaries here laid down.

No. 301.

With reference to the above Notification, the following will be the distribution of the Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineers serving under the Government of India, among the Classes and Grades prescribed, with effect from 1st October 1865 :—

NAMES.	Date on which appointed to present grade or class.	Province, &c., to which posted.	REMARKS.
CHIEF ENGINEERS, 1ST CLASS.			
Beadle, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R. E. ...	24th March 1863	Bengal ...	On leave to Europe.
Crommelin, Lieut.-Col. W. A., C. B., R. E.	2nd August 1865	Inspector General of Military Buildings.	
MacLagan, Lieut.-Col. R., R. E. ...	18th Dec. 1860...	Punjab ...	On leave to Europe.
Morton, Colonel W. E., R. E. ...	1st Dec. 1861...	N. W. P. ...	On leave to Europe.
CHIEF ENGINEERS, 2ND CLASS.			
Dyas, Lieut.-Col. J. H., R. E. ...	15th Sept. 1864..	Irrigation, N. W. P.	
Fraser, Lieut.-Col. A., R. E. ...	15th Feb. 1862...	Lighthouses, British Burmah	On leave to Europe.
Lawford, Colonel E., R. E. ...	15th March 1861	Mysore.	
Maxwell, Lieut.-Col. W., R. A. ...	23rd Feby. 1865	Central Provinces.	
CHIEF ENGINEERS, 3RD CLASS.			
Crofton, Major J., R. E. ...	1st Oct. 1865 ...	Irrigation, Punjab.	
Newmarch, Major C. D., R. E. ...	31st Jany. 1862..	British Burmah...	On leave to Europe.
Nicolls, Lieut.-Col. J. E. T., R. E....	2nd August 1865	Oudh ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 1st Class, vice Beadle.

NAMES.	Date on which appointed to present grade or class.	Province, &c., to which posted.	REMARKS.
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS, 1ST CLASS.			
1st Grade.			
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. J. D., R. E. ...	2nd Jany. 1860..	Punjab.	
Hodgson, Lieut.-Col. C. J., R. E. ...	23rd Feby. 1865..	Bengal ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 1st Class, <i>vice</i> Morton.
Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. C. W., R. E. ...	15th July 1859 ..	Punjab ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 3rd Class, <i>vice</i> Nicolls.
Rigby, Colonel H., R. E. ...	14th April 1857..	Punjab ...	On leave to Europe.
Short, Lieut.-Col. W. D. A. R., R. E. ...	1st Nov. 1861...	Bengal.	
Taylor, Colonel A., C. B., R. E. ...	1st Nov. 1856...	Punjab ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 1st Class, <i>vice</i> MacLagan.
2nd Grade.			
Glover, Major T. G., R. E.	1st Dec. 1861 ...	Irrigation, N.W.P.	
Haig, Captain F. T., R. E. ...	1st May 1863 ...	Central Provinces	On leave to Europe.
Leonard, Mr. H. ...	23rd Sept. 1863...	Bengal ...	On special duty in England.
Mayne, Captain J. O., R. E. ...	21st March 1862	Straits Settlements.	
Price, Captain G., S. C. ...	17th July 1862...	Hyderabad.	
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS, 2ND CLASS.			
(One supernumerary to be absorbed on occurrence of a vacancy.)			
1st Grade.			
Armstrong, Mr. T. W.	1st May 1863 ...	Bengal ...	Offg., 1st Class.
Forlong, Major J. G. R., M. S. C. ...	17th July 1862...	N. W. P. ...	Ditto.
Granville, Mr. W. L.	1st April 1863 ...	Consulting Architect, Bengal.	On leave to Europe.
Gulliver, Major H. W., R. E. ...	8th April 1863 ...	Irrigation, Punjab	Offg., 1st Class.
Layard, Lieut.-Col. F. P., S. C. ...	15th May 1861...	Bengal.	
Peile, Captain F. W., R. E. ...	20th July 1863...	N. W. P. ...	Offg., 1st Class.
2nd Grade.			
Briggs, Major D., S. C.	1st April 1865 ...	Bengal.	
Brownlow, Major H. A., R. E. ...	30th March 1865	Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.	
Cadell, Major A., R. E.	2nd April 1864 ...	Punjab.	
Merrick, Major T. C., S. C. ...	11th Jany. 1865	Irrigation, Punjab.	
Pollard, Captain C., R. E. ...	1st August 1863	Rajpootana ...	Offg., 1st Class.

NAMES.	Date on which appointed to present grade or class.	Province, &c., to which attached.	REMARKS.
OFFICIATING CHIEF ENGINEER, 3RD CLASS.			
Oliphant, Captain W. S., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	2nd Feb. 1865 ...	British Burmah...	<i>Vice</i> Newmarch.
OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.			
2nd Class.			
Crommelin, Mr. A. G., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	11th Aug. 1865...	Bengal ...	<i>Vice</i> Leonard.
deBairbel, Captain R., R. E. ...	1st April 1865 ..	Bengal ...	<i>Vice</i> Briggs.
Fulton, Major J., R. A., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	7th April 1864 ...	Punjab ...	<i>Vice</i> Merrick.
Purdon, Mr. W., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	31st Jany. 1865	Punjab ...	<i>Vice</i> Taylor.
Russell, Captain L., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	28th March 1865	Bengal ...	<i>Vice</i> Hodgson.
Stewart, Captain C. T., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	23rd Feb. 1865...	N. W. P. ...	<i>Vice</i> Hutchinson.
Stoddard, Major J. F., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade [Madras]	16th Sept. 1864...	Central Provinces	<i>Vice</i> Haig.

No. 302.

The 22nd August 1865.

Krishna Indra Sandyal is appointed an Accountant of the 4th Grade, and posted to the 1st Road Division, Oudh, with effect from the 1st August 1865.

No. 303.

The appointment of C. Govindrajooloo Naidoo, as an Accountant of the 4th Grade in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is to have retrospective effect from the 8th April 1865, instead of the 6th July 1865, as stated in Public Works Department Notification No. 261 of the 15th idem.

No. 304.

The 24th August 1865.

Mr. A. R. Mosley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, was transferred from the Saugor to the Nerbudda Division of Public Works, on the 1st July 1865.

No. 305.

The following appointment and transfers of Officers of the Public Works Establishment in Oudh, have been made from the dates specified:—

Mr. J. W. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Officiating in charge of the Fyzabad Division, to the charge of the 3rd Road Division, from the 25th July 1865.

Lieutenant H. Y. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the 3rd Oudh Road Division to the Fyzabad Division, from the 2nd August 1865.

Mr. W. C. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Fyzabad to the 1st Oudh Road Division, from the 14th August 1865.

No. 306.

Lieutenant J. H. Bedford, R. E., Executive Engineer, Dhar Road, Rajpootana Circle, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st May 1865.

In continuation of the above, Lieutenant Bedford is granted three months' special leave to study the Native languages. This cancels Notification No. 163 of the 6th May 1865.

No. 307.

Mr. B. Clark is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

No. 308.

The 25th August 1865.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer in Oudh, and at present attached on special duty to

the Public Works Secretariat, to be Inspector General of Military Buildings under the Government of India, with the rank and pay of a Chief Engineer, 1st Class. This Order will have effect from the 2nd instant, being the date of receipt of Secretary of State's Despatch.

No. 809.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E., to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with effect from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin's appointment as Inspector General of Military Buildings. Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

No. 810.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to the Public Works Department, as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Provinces specified:—

Lieutenant John Arthur Armstrong, R. E., to Bengal.

Lieutenant Kellow Charles Pye, R. E., to the Punjab.

No. 16F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 22nd August 1865.

Notification.—The following Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in the Central Provinces, drawn up under Act VII. of 1865, have been confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and are, in accordance with Section 8 of the Act, published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Forest Rules.—Central Provinces.

I.—The waste lands in the Central Provinces, which are not private property, are all, as respects technical considerations, and as respects timber and other natural products, to be regarded as "Government Forests" and to be administered in the Forest Department.

II.—These Forests are divisible into two classes,—
 How classified. (1) "Reserved Forests;" (2) "Unreserved Forests." The more valuable tracts will be taken up and declared to be "Reserved Forests." The remainder, whether reserved from sale under Rule 19 of the Waste Land Sale Rules, or liable to sale under those Rules, are "Unreserved Forests."

III.—The administration of the Forests will be vested in the following Officers, in the manner hereinafter described:—

1st.—The Conservator of Forests.

2nd.—His Assistants.

3rd.—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

4th.—The Assistant Commissioners.

5th.—The subordinate Forest Officers, viz., Darogahs, Jemadars, Duffladars, Forest Watchers and Peons.

It will also be the duty of all Police Officers to watch over the observance of these Rules, and to afford every assistance to the Forest Officers in the exercise of their duties.

IV.—"Reserved Forests," and any others which may be specially assigned to the care of the Conservator of Forests and his Assistants, are managed exclusively by them.

V.—"Unreserved Forests" are under the immediate control and management of District Officers, aided by subordinate Forest Officers who will be under the orders of the District Officers, but will, as a rule, be appointed by the Conservator of Forests.

VI.—The boundaries of "Reserved Forests" will be demarcated by masonry pillars, or in other permanent manner, in concert with Settlement Officers. Proclamation of their having been created Government reserves, will be publicly made in the districts.

VII.—Within the limits of "Reserved Forests" the cutting of any timber, shrubs and bamboos; the injuring of trees, shrubs and bamboos; the appropriation of any Forest produce; the making of "Dhyas;" the grazing of cattle; burning of charcoal; the lighting of fires, or any interference with the ground or its products, is absolutely prohibited, except with the special permission of the Conservator of Forests. The use of existing roads in "Reserved Forests" is permitted; but it shall be lawful for the Conservator of Forests, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to close any road in "Reserved Forests," and to declare such road to be closed. No person may enter, come out of, or pass through "Reserved Forests," except by existing roads; and any person found in a "Reserved Forest" straying off existing roads, shall be arrested, and shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or in default to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII.—The Conservator of Forests will issue orders and make arrangements for the cutting and sale of timber, and for the disposal of Forest produce in "Reserved Forests." But no *timber trees* shall be cut in such Forests, except by the Forest Department itself, which have not been previously marked for cutting by an Officer of the Forest Department, or which are not included in the tract set apart for felling.

IX.—"Unreserved Forests" will be subject to inspection, and to periodical report, by the Officers of the Forest Department. Those Officers may also undertake any operation connected with planting, cutting, thinning, or selling timber in these "Unreserved Forests," which, in the opinion of the Conservator of Forests, may require their own special attention.

X.—No Teak, *Tectona grandis*; Sal, *Fatica robusta*; Saj, *Terminalia glabra*; Saj, *Terminalia tomentosa*; Beejasal, *Pterocarpus marsupium*; Sheshum, *Dalbergia latifolia*; Kowah, *Pentaptera arjuna*; Unjun, *Hardwickia binata*, generally or locally may be cut in the Unreserved Forests without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner, or of the Officers of the Forest Department, given in communication with the Deputy Commissioner. But other products in the Unreserved Forests may be disposed of by the district authorities in the usual manner, provided that nothing be done which might interfere with arrangements of a general or special character made by the Officers of the Forest Department. In tracts where posts for the collection of Forest Duties are not established, and where the right to levy such duties is not leased out, as hereinafter provided in Rule XVII., the rural communities and other residents of a district in the neighbourhood of Unreserved Forests, will be permitted to appropriate unreserved timber and common jungle products for their own use and consumption, free.

XI.—The District Officers however may, at discretion, grant permission to cultivators requiring timber of the abovementioned seven prohibited sorts, viz., Teak, Sal, Saj, Beejasal, Sheshum, Kowah and Unjun *bond fide* for their own use, and not for purposes of trade, or to local artisans, such as carpenters and others requiring wood for their trades, to cut and remove up to twenty trees yearly. Railway and other Contractors, whose timber requirements may be on a large scale, must apply to the Officers of the Forest Department with whom will rest the responsibility, subject to the Chief Commissioner's control, of all arrangements with such Contractors or other persons who may require large quantities of timber or Forest produce.

XII.—On timber cut under Rule XI., duty will be charged at the rates laid down in Rule XVI. Cultivators will pay for timber granted them *bond fide* for their own use at one-fourth of these rates. This privilege is applicable to cultivators only, and not to local artisans or others. In all cases, the amount of duty must be deposited at the time of making the application. In special cases, grants of timber of the prohibited kinds, free of duty, may be made by the District Officer, with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests.

XIII.—District or Forest Officers granting permission to cut timber under Rule XI., must, in every case,

depute a person to mark the trees, and such trees shall in no case be of less girth than four and half feet, at six feet from the ground, and they shall invariably be cut to within one and half feet of the ground. Sheshum may, however, be cut at three feet girth.

XIV.—No Dhyā is to be cut in any place where any of the seven interdicted kinds are growing, without the permission, in every instance, of the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, or Tehsildar of the District. These Officers may also give permission for the use of the Saj leaves, by silk-worm rearers, in "Unreserved Forests."

XV.—Besides exercising the management, as above, of "Unreserved Forests," District Officers will use every endeavour to give full effect to that clause in the administration papers of proprietary villages, in which the proprietors have agreed to adopt the established principles of Forest conservancy, as far as may be feasible, in regard to the timber trees on their own lands, which are their exclusive property.

XVI.—The following will be the rates of duty charged on timber in all Forests:—

1.—On all logs of Teak, Sheshum, Sal, Saj, Kowah, Unjun, and Beejasal, measuring upwards of eighteen feet, by four and half feet girth at the thick end, four Rupees per log.

2.—On all smaller logs of such timber, three Rupees per log.

3.—On all Railway sleepers of whatever timber, eight annas per sleeper.

4.—It will be at the option of the Conservator of Forests to charge duty on timber cut under the orders of Forest Officers, at the rate of three annas per cubic foot of squared timber. When such a mode of charge is adopted, the measurement will be made by Forest Officers, and their measurement will be final. The timber will be measured either in the rough or the sawn state.

N. B.—On timber sold by the Forest Department, no duty will be levied.

XVII.—The following rates of duty will also be payable on reserved timber and miscellaneous produce of Government Forests, wherever posts are established by District or Forest Officers for the collection of such duties, or where the right to levy such duties in specified tracts, is leased to farmers:—

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY.			
	Cart-load.	Buffaloe-load.	Bullock-load.	Coolie-load.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Timber of the unreserved sorts	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 0 6
2. Kowah Silk Cocoons	12 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0
3. Lac, Katha (catechu), Gum, Honey, and Wax	3 0 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 2 0
4. Bamboos, and articles made in the Forest from Bamboos, Brooms, Bark-rope, Jungle Fruits and Mowah	0 12 0	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 0 6
5. Firewood and Grass	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 1
6. Lime burnt within the Forests	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 8
7. Charcoal made within the Forests	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 0 9

For every extra bullock attached to a cart carrying the above Forest produce, extra duty, equal to half the duty leviable on a cart-load, will be levied.

When such duties are levied on rivers, the rates will be—

1. On logs over three feet girth, 1 Rupee each.
2. On logs under three feet and over one and half feet girth, 4 annas each.
3. On rafters and other timber of smaller size than the above, 3 Rupees per 100 pieces.
4. On bamboos, one and half Rupees per 1,000.

River or road borne produce passing a post established for the collection of duties under this and the preceding Rule, will be exempt from duty if it be shown that such produce was grown or collected in private Forests, or that it was bought from the Forest Department, or has already paid Forest duty elsewhere.

XVIII.—The Conservator of Forests, in granting permission to Contractors to contain special and others to cut timber in the conditions. Reserved or Unreserved Forests, will bind them by such conditions, regarding time and route of removal, method of cutting up the timber into sleepers or scantlings, protection from fire, &c., as he may deem necessary for the prevention of waste, and economizing the supply of timber.

XIX.—No trees or bamboos are to be cut in any Forest, unless by the special direction of District or Forest Officers, within ten yards of the bank of any hill-stream, or within twenty yards of any spring.

XX.—The following are to be the bye-laws for the regulation of the timber traffic at Timber Revenue Stations existing, or hereafter to be established, on the Nerbudda or other rivers:—

1. All persons purposing to bring timber down such river must register, in the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, a specimen or a *fac simile* of the brand wherewith their timber shall be marked.
2. Government timber will be marked with such mark or marks as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct, to distinguish it from all others.
3. All timber, without exception, that comes down such river, will be caught in the river by persons employed by the Forest Department, and lodged by them within the Government timber yard.
4. The timber will be given over to the owners, when not disputed, on payment of the authorized amounts for catching and lodging the timber in the timber yard, in addition to the regular timber duty. The Chief Commissioner will, from time to time, fix the amounts to be paid, and will prescribe a form of receipt to be granted to the Forest Officers in charge of such stations. Should the amount of fees and duty not be paid, and the timber removed within one month, it will be sold, and the proceeds credited to Government. Should there be any dispute, the timber will be kept in the yard until the ownership is settled in the Civil

Court, provided that a suit be filed by one of the claimants within one month.

5. All timber found in the river without a registered brand or mark, will be confiscated to Government.

XXI.—All persons receiving permission to cut large quantities of timber in Government Forests, will be required to register, in the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests of the Division, a specimen or *fac simile* of the brand or mark wherewith their timber shall be marked under the superintendence of the Forest officials. No private parties will be allowed to use the Government mark, or any other mark already registered. A fee of ten Rupees will be charged for registration of property marks for timber. Any person found using any mark other than his own registered mark, or effacing any property mark lying within Forest limits, or floating on a river before the said timber has paid duty, will be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding six months.

XXII.—Any person found in Government Forests cutting in pieces, converting to his own use, or burning any timber, of which he is not the lawful owner, or disposing of such timber by sale or otherwise, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding six months.

XXIII.—No Forest Officer shall engage in any other employment or office whatever, other than his duties under these Rules, unless expressly authorized to do so in writing by the Conservator of Forests.

XXIV.—Any subordinate Forest Officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty, or neglect of any Rule or Regulation, or lawful order made by a competent authority for his guidance in matters connected with guarding the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees; the marking and passing of timber; the reporting and preventing of offences against the Forest Rules; or who shall engage without authority in any employment, other than his Forest duty; or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission; or without having given previous notice for the period of two months, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees, or in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

XXV.—All contracts, licenses, or permissions granted to parties to exercise any privilege, or to do any act applicable to all contracts or permissions, in Forests under the preceding Rules, must contain a condition that infringement of any general rule, or special provision, will entail forfeiture of such contract, license, or permission, and also of any wood or Forest product cut or gathered, and still within Forest limits.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th August 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent. Public Works, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	8½ per cent. of 1863-64.	4½ per cent. of 1866-67.	Total Rupees.
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25.											
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 27th July 1865	5,29,000	53,000	300	27,93,100	25,24,600	1,10,55,900	80,73,800	35,80,700	5,16,03,300	2,97,57,700	35,600	16,000	10,90,15,000
<i>Add—</i>													
Amount enforced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	3,000	...	...	6,000
Amount enforced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	4,000	16,500	10,000	...	16,600	33,000	...	...	80,100
Amount enforced at Calcutta up to date	1,48,700	...	...	...	13,200	21,600	2,00,900	22,500	2,55,300	97,200	...	...	7,69,400
Total	6,77,700	53,000	300	27,93,100	25,41,800	1,11,04,000	82,84,700	36,05,200	5,18,76,200	3,88,90,900	27,600	16,000	10,98,70,500
<i>Debit—</i>													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date	13,400	...	...	39,100	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	98,500	...	...	93,000
Total	6,64,300	53,000	300	27,60,000	25,41,800	1,11,04,000	82,74,700	36,05,200	5,18,66,200	3,88,64,400	27,600	16,000	10,97,77,500

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 17th August 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

The following appointments of Post Office Officials in the Madras Presidency, are notified for general information :—

Mr. F. Rhenins, Inspecting Post Master, 2nd Class, in the Bangalore Division, is appointed to the 7th or Railway Division, from 11th April 1864.

Mr. M. Perey, Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, Chicacole Division, is appointed to the 6th or Calicut Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. W. Gregory, Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the 12th or Palamcottah Division, to be Inspecting Post Master of 3rd Class from 1st May 1865.

Mr. W. R. Williams, Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the 10th or Mount Division, to be Inspecting Post Master in the 5th or Bellary Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. R. Soobiah, Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the Madura Division, to be Inspecting Post Master in the 11th or Trichonopoly Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. J. E. Killie, Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Hyderabad Division, to be Inspecting Post Master of the 4th Class in the same Division, from 1st May 1865.

Mr. J. DeCosta, Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Secundrabad Division, to be Inspecting Post Master of 4th Class in the same Division, from 16th November 1864.

G. Teagaroi Chitty, Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Bellary Division, to be Inspecting Post Master in the 1st or Chicacole Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. T. H. Bradley, Post Master of Hyderabad, to officiate as Inspecting Post Master of the 5th Class in the St. Thomas' Mount Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

H. B. BIDDELL,
SIMLA, } Director General of the
The 19th August 1865. } Post Office of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor :—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, } BAHADOOR SING
The 26th July 1865. }

WANTED

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India,
Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1st.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2nd.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
25, PARK STREET,
The 17th August 1865.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl.
of India, in charge of
Surveyor Genl.'s Office.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of September next, the rates of Steam Postage on letters between India and Australia, China, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ascension or Mauritius, will be eight annas per half ounce.

H. B. RIDDELL,
SIMLA, } Director General of the
The 18th August 1865. } Post-Office of India.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that payment of the Notes specified in the margin, which were stolen either at Gawalparah or Gowlhatty between the 13th and 16th of July 1865, has been stopped, and that the undersigned has been authorized to offer a reward of 5 per cent. on their recovery.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to this Notice, with request they will be good enough to stop payment of the said Notes at their respective Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The co-operation of all Magistrates, District and Assistant Superintendents, in the recovery of these Notes, is earnestly solicited.

The undersigned requests that steps may be taken to publish the numbers of the Notes and the reward offered for their recovery, in every bazaar.

GOWALPARAH,
The 28th July 1865.

J. J. S. DRIBERG,
Extra Asst. Commr.,
for Dy. Commissioner.

The Sarawuk, Jaene, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications forthwith with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:
CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

FUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknagar and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknagar, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharanpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharanpore, Zemindar.
FUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rowaree, Bhowanee, Lahore, Umritsar, Mooltan, Rawal Pindoo, Peshawar, Junboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allypore, Meerut, Saharanpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be 4 per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., 4 per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, 4 per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise, as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAN TREASURY, } J. S. ROSS, Major,
The 4th August 1865. } Deputy Commissioner.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the Gazette of India will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the Gazette should be addressed to that Station.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 9th August 1865.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, c. b.
The Hon'ble W. Muir.

Mr. Grey introduced the "Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab."

In doing so, he remarked that he saw no necessity for referring this Bill to a Select Committee for consideration and report, but proposed that it should be taken into consideration at the next Meeting of Council.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th August 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

SIMLA,
The 9th August 1865.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 16th August 1865.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, c. b.
The Hon'ble W. Muir.

Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

Mr. Grey moved that the abovementioned Bill be taken into consideration, and in moving that the amendment entered in the margin be made to the Bill, he observed that the amendment was proposed at the instance of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who was of opinion that some doubt might arise from the general wording of the first Section as to whether the Bill would apply as originally drawn to any appeals filed before the 1st of May 1865, or before the passing of this Bill.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Governor General having consented to the suspension, at Mr. Grey's request, of No. 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business, Mr. Grey moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

Mr. Grey introduced the above-mentioned Bill, which, together with the papers relating to it, had been previously published under No. 19 of the Rules for the conduct of business.

The Council then adjourned.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

SIMLA,
The 16th August 1865. }

A Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

Whereas it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner: It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Crofton's project for remodelling the Ganges Canal.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the P. W. Dept., No. 11176, dated 27th February 1865.

Read again the following papers:—

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 4720A, dated 10th November 1862, and enclosures.

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1534A, dated 24th August 1863.

Letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2774 G. G., dated 7th November 1863.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 29, dated 8th August 1863.

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. —, dated 22nd January 1864, and enclosures.

Letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 490, dated 1st February 1864.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 9, dated 10th February 1864.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 20, dated 30th April 1864.

Letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 879C, dated 24th June 1864.

Memorandum by Captain Crofton, R. E., dated 30th May 1864.

Memorandum by Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, No. 1502, dated 1st August 1864.

Read:—

Resolution No. 5500A, dated 10th December 1864, by the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, forwarding Captain Crofton's Report on the above subject.

Public Works Department letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1169C, dated 15th December 1864.

RESOLUTION.—In February 1864, Captain Crofton, R. E., was instructed to undertake the duty of preparing the alternative projects and estimates for the remodelling of the Ganges Canal, as recommended by the Committee of Engineer Officers which has met to discuss the question of the best means of dealing with the subject. Before Captain Crofton had completed his Report, a Memorandum by Sir P. T. Cautley, expressing his opinions on the Committee's Report, was received from the Secretary of State, and forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with a request that it might be carefully considered by Captain Crofton, and that the question of the construction of permanent head works for the Canal above Hurdwar should be taken up as a part of the enquiry entrusted to him.

2. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has now sent up Captain Crofton's Report. The conclusion come to by Captain Crofton is, that the existing canal should be modified so as to suit it for carrying the full volume of water for which it was originally designed, and that the idea of forming a second subsidiary channel should be given up. Lieutenant Colonel Dyas, the Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces, expresses his general concurrence with Captain Crofton. Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, (recently gone to England on leave), has likewise stated that he adopts the same conclusion. This also is the result arrived at by the Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, after carefully going over the whole subject with Captain Crofton.

3. Under these circumstances the re-assembly of the Committee to consider the proposals of Captain Crofton was deemed unnecessary, and the Government of India, with a view to operations being put in hand as early as possible, has already requested the Government of the North-Western Provinces, *vide* Public Works Department No. 1169 C, dated 15th December 1864, to propose a definite scheme of operations for commencing the works as generally projected by Captain Crofton.

4. It is now requisite, however, to review Captain Crofton's Report more in detail, and to adopt definite conclusions on the main points discussed in it. It will be proper to make a full report to the Secretary of State on the whole subject, the project being of such a magnitude as to require his sanction, but meanwhile it is very important that no time shall be lost in putting matters in train for the actual execution of the needful works, and orders will be issued at once by

the Government of India, it being understood that they will be subject to modification should instructions to that effect be received from the Secretary of State.

5. A reference to the former papers on this subject will show that the main point with which Captain Crofton had to deal was whether the defects of the existing canal should be remedied by modifying the present line, or whether a new supplementary canal should be constructed.

6. The conclusion adopted by Captain Crofton is in favour of remodelling the existing line, and he rejects entirely the proposal to form a supplementary line. His principal reasons are as follows:—

7. The costs of the works for remodelling the present line, so as to fit it for carrying the maximum supply, is estimated at—

	Rs.
From Head to Roorkee - - -	3,94,635
Roorkee to Nanoon (head of Cawnpoor Branch) - - -	30,98,372
Cawnpoor Branch - - -	4,26,843
Total -	39,19,850

8. For the supplementary line the estimate would be—

	Rs.
From Head to Roorkee - - -	3,94,635
Roorkee to Nanoon - - -	70,67,380
Cawnpoor Branch - - -	4,26,843
Cost of land for new line - - -	2,55,000
Total -	81,43,858

9. But the above figures do not represent the entire charge to Government. Whichever plan is followed, the same system will have to be pursued above Roorkee. On this part of the line an alternative or supplementary line is impracticable. It is hence quite unavoidable that the works on the present canal shall here be modified so as to reduce the velocity of the water to what the earthen channel will safely allow. To accomplish this it will be necessary to stop the canal for one season at least; more probably a stoppage of an entire year will be found requisite. The actual loss to the State arising from this necessity will be partly a loss of the canal revenue for the time of closure, and partly a direct money compensation to be paid to cultivators who have commenced irrigation from the canal, and who have sunk money in water-courses. The loss of revenue is estimated at Rs. 7,73,390 at present rates. Captain Crofton further supposes that two lakhs may have to be allowed for remission of ordinary land revenue; but the necessity for this is not very apparent. He also estimates that a sum of Rs. 3,74,823 will now of money compensation being given to irrigating Cultivators, sufficient to provide them with a reasonable number of kutchra wells to supply the place of the canal water in the best way practicable. The aggregate sum will be—

	Rs.
Loss of Canal Revenue - - -	7,73,390
Remission of Land Revenue - - -	2,00,000
Compensation to provide wells - - -	3,74,823
Total -	13,48,213

10. Although, as already remarked, the operations on the canal bed above Roorkee will certainly

require a stoppage of the canal for one season or half a year, it is possible that if the supplementary line were adopted below Roorkee, the necessity for a longer closure might be avoided. It is also possible that with the shorter stoppage, a reduced amount of compensation would suffice. In order then to judge fairly between the two schemes, taking care to give every advantage to the supplementary channel project, it might be assumed that the cost of this last would be as follows:—

	Lakhs
Works as above (say only) - - -	80
Compensation, say - - -	5
Total -	85

Allowing that the project for remodelling is somewhat more costly, and the compensation somewhat higher than calculated by Captain Crofton, we might have as the probable charge for this scheme—

	Lakhs.
Works, say - - -	40
Compensation, say - - -	15
Total -	55

so that there will still be a saving of 30 lakhs by adopting the latter. The economy will more probably be 40 lakhs. The supplementary channel is hence likely to be from Rs. 60 to 75 per cent. more costly than the remodelled canal.

11. This alone would seem to dispose of the question; but it is by no means the only important advantage of the latter project.

12. The supplementary canal would of necessity be carried across the natural drainage of the country in a great part of its course. It would also lead to the main water-courses between the new and old line of canal, interfering very seriously with the surface drainage. To avoid injury to the land under such circumstances, it is almost certain that expensive drainage works would, in many places, become necessary, the cost of which is not included in the present estimates, nor indeed possible to be properly foreseen.

13. Next, the existing water-courses on a considerable length of the old canal would be much interfered with, by the alteration in the level of the water that would follow the construction of the subsidiary line, and their re-construction or modification would entail a sensible charge which will be entirely avoided by the other mode of operation.

14. Again, the supplementary canal would, for a considerable part of its length, be of necessity a non-irrigating channel. Hence the loss of water by absorption and evaporation on so much of the line would be absolute. Also the relative loss with the supplementary channel would be nearly, if not quite, double what it is on the existing single line.

15. The eventual charges for repairs and supervision would be obviously much increased if the supplementary canal were constructed.

16. There is some advantage of time also to be expected from adopting the remodelling of the existing canal. The works may, perhaps, be completed in three years. The other project would probably take four, and might require five years.

17. Lastly the really serious objection to the remodelling of the existing works, viz., the necessity for stopping the canal for a time, is on a

closer examination found to be equally applicable to the scheme for forming a supplementary channel. If their had been a prospect of the last named scheme being practicable without the necessity for closing the canal, it might have been thought desirable to incur some additional outlay to avoid such a serious interference with the convenience of the agricultural community; though it is doubtful whether it would have been justifiable even on this ground to incur so large a charge as 30 or 40 lakhs. But in fact the comparison between the two schemes is narrowed to a much smaller compass, and there really seems no room for hesitating in adopting that chosen by Captain Crofton—the remodelling of the existing line.

18. Having arrived at this conclusion, no detailed examination of the project for the supplementary channel is called for. It will suffice to say that a study of the figures of the estimate and the drawings leave no ground for doubting that the works would in fact cost as much as is shown. The excavation alone would cost 34½ lakhs—almost as much as the entire expense of the remodelling.

19. The question raised by Sir A. Cotton whether the present arrangement for the supply of the canal should not be given up, and a new head made at some lower point on the Ganges, will be considered further on. The conclusion which Captain Crofton adopts, in which the Government of India concurs, is that the present general plan is the best.

20. In considering the project for remodelling the existing line, some points call for special consideration.

The first is the manner of dealing with the navigation. The figures already given provide for rendering the main canal navigable. That part of the outlay which provides for the requirements of the navigation is estimated by Captain Crofton at Rs. 16,63,595 out of Rs. 39,19,850. It is also shown that a separate line for navigation would cost for works Rs. 44,91,916, and for land Rs. 2,13,360, total Rs. 47,05,276, or about three times as much as the outlay required for making the main canal navigable. Here again there seems no room for doubt.

21. There seems no reason to question the correctness of Captain Crofton's conclusion that the canal as remodelled will be an efficient navigable channel, and his arrangements for placing the locks at the sides of the falls appear quite unobjectionable. A very simple system of fenders would suffice to secure all boats from danger, and the advantages of having the locks on the main canal will be very great. The velocity of the remodelled canal will hardly exceed three feet per second, which is but little more than two miles an hour. It is ascertained that a current of one mile an hour at least is necessary to prevent the growth of weeds, and the excess of one mile over this is not likely to be a practicable inconvenience.

22. In any places where it might be considered that special provision was needed for the convenience of the canal traffic, short branch canals could quite easily be opened to neighbouring towns, or basins formed for the reception of boats loading or unloading. All such matters, however, will far better be left to be dealt with hereafter when an active traffic has actually come into existence, which at present can hardly be said to be the case.

23. The junction of the Ganges Canal with the Jumna near Delhi, and with the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, and the rendering pro-

perly navigable these last two named canals are objects that should be borne in mind, and for which the Canal Officers should be instructed to consider and prepare projects in due time.

24. As to the dimensions of locks and headway for boats, the Government of India considers that not less than 20 feet clear width and 10 feet clear headway above high-water mark should be allowed. A length of 100 feet for locks seems sufficient. The above applies to the main channel below Roorkee. Above this it is shown that there will be a difficulty in giving so much headway as 10 feet; but a minimum of about eight feet can be secured, and the needful modifications of the Ranipoor works should certainly be made to secure this, for otherwise there would be a point with a headway of only four feet. The additional expense will be quite trifling.

25. The proposals regarding the Cawnpore Branch seem all judicious. It will be better to defer any considerable outlay on enlarging the lower part of the channel till experience has shown that it is really required.

26. The proposed mode of dealing with the main canal next calls for comment.

27. The first point is to settle the velocities that shall be admitted with a full canal. These are taken at two and half feet per second for the lightest soil, and three feet per second as a rule in ordinary soil. A somewhat higher velocity is allowed in the upper part of the canal where the soil is firmest. These velocities may be adopted.

28. From the head to Roorkee the character of the works precludes the possibility of altering the breadth of the channel. The increased volume is therefore obtained, with the reduced velocity in this part of the line, by an increase of depth alone. The greatest depth becomes 13 feet where before it varied from 9 to 11 feet.

29. Below Roorkee, where the lightness of the soil for 30 miles requires a considerably reduced velocity, the breadth of the canal must be increased as well as the depth. If this were not done, the requisite depth for the full supply would have been over 16 feet with the lowest velocity. It is therefore proposed to add (as a rule) an additional arch to all the bridges as far down as the Futtehghur Branch head. A corresponding addition will also be made to the width of the earthen channel. With the increased breadth, the maximum depth is about 12 feet against 10 feet before.

30. Below the Futtehghur head the existing bridges are adopted as the limit of breadth, the corresponding depth being 11 feet as a maximum, against about 9 before. From the Futtehghur Branch head to Sirdhanna, 24 miles, the existing bridges will admit of sufficient headway for the navigation. For the whole distance below Sirdhanna, the level of the bridges will have to be raised. The estimates provide for iron-girders, but brick arches would be less costly, and show² No. the Governor General in Council is inclined to think, be preferred, notwithstanding the greater time that they may require to complete.

31. The alteration of the bottom slope will involve various changes in the floorings of the bridges; some being raised and some cut down. These call for no special comment.

32. The most important works will be the falls. The operations will consist in modifying the existing falls and in constructing new ones. There can be no question that the old ogee form or fall is essentially defective. With small volumes

of water, and with a good depth of back-water over the tail flooring, these falls have stood fairly. But there is no doubt that they deliver the water at the tail of the fall with a greatly accelerated velocity; and where the volume of water is large, and its momentum consequently great, the action on the bed of the canal below the fall becomes objectionably violent. Captain Crofton therefore takes as his standard design the vertical drop fall, with cistern below to secure a certain quantity of tail water, and with grating above to distribute the water in its descent over a considerable area. This is the style of fall that has worked best on the Baree Doab Canal, and it may be adopted with every degree of confidence.

33. The very bad condition of many of the existing falls on the Ganges Canals is mainly due to the disturbance of the levels of the water *below the falls*, caused by the erosion of the bed. Where there should have been seven or eight feet of water, in fact there have been say only two feet. The necessary consequence has been, *first*, that the actual fall has been greatly increased, and *second*, that the water after its descent finds a very diminished volume of still water below on which to expend the velocity which it has acquired during its descent. The water is therefore delivered on to the brick floor at the foot of the fall with a force that the material cannot resist, and it passes on with a velocity that erodes a dangerous hole in the earthen bed below the masonry work, which is thus liable to be undermined. The dangerous action at the tail of the bridges has obviously arisen from much the same cause.

34. The only observation that this part of the project seems to call for is as regards the flooring of the falls. There is reason to think that the provision of a cistern below the falls should be held to be essential in every case. There would be risk from the action of the falling water on a floor unprotected by a depth of four or five feet of water. A solid floor of cut stone might be sufficient to stand the action of a depth of 10 feet of water falling eight feet; but no possible precaution should be neglected. The existing falls on the Baree Doab Canal only carry a depth of some six feet of water, and the additional momentum of a body 10 or 11 feet deep will be very considerable. There is no reason to suppose that any serious difficulty will be found in putting in the floors at five or six feet below the canal bottom. It may no doubt lead to additional expense, but as the stability of these works, or rather their *perfect exemption* from dangerous erosive action, is essential to the future satisfactory working of the canal, no mere desire of saving such a sum as will be at stake should influence the decision come to as to this part of the works. It also seems worthy of consideration, in the case of the eight-foot falls, whether, if any serious difficulty arises in getting in cisterns of five or six feet deep, the

fall should not be divided so as to reduce the action as far as possible. These points should have the very serious attention of Lieutenant Colonel Dyas.

35. As to the gratings above the falls, it is known that there are many advantages in constructing them of timber as has been done on the Baree Doab Canal, and before brick arching is adopted, as suggested by Captrin Crofton, it should be made the subject of cautious experiment.

36. The special arrangements at the branch heads will require some little further consideration. It is clear that the effect of throwing off a large body of water from the main canal must be to reduce the depth below the branch head. Hence the effect is much the same as at a fall, and corresponding precautions have to be taken, both to prevent the dangerous action of the water below, and an objectionable depression of surface above the branch head. The details of Captain Crofton's designs may perhaps be improved, but they may safely be left in the hands of Colonel Dyas.

37. The condition of the Ratmoo works has already come under the consideration of the Government of India. It is apparent that the dam, as originally designed, was insufficient in its waterway. The effect of this has been increased velocity and serious cutting below the dam on the Ratmoo Channel. It will now no doubt be a cheaper remedy to deal with the river bed by introducing a fall than to increase the width of the dam.

38. The state of the Solani aqueduct is satisfactory. The proposal of Captain Crofton to secure the masonry work with a bed of clay puddle in preference to using asphalt until the clay is shown not to answer, seems judicious, considering the very heavy cost of the asphalt.

39. The only other point that seems to call for comment as regards the works is the arrangements connected with the escapes. In the original scheme no provision having been made for closing the main canal where the escapes were formed, it has been found that in practice the escapes have become blocked up and cease to work. This has now been remedied by placing a fall or suitable work at which the canal can be closed below all the escapes, so that the water can with certainty be thrown off down the escape channels.

40. Captain Crofton has had to manage to design his newly arranged canal so as to suit the levels of the existing channel in the way that will lead to the least possible disturbance of the bridges and falls, &c., as originally built. This has been a very troublesome task, and the difficulty of doing it satisfactorily will probably not be fully appreciated. The whole project being completed, it seems a simple enough matter to run over the salient points of it, but it has in reality been a very heavy task.

41. Captain Crofton has analyzed the estimates for the works for remodelling the line as follows:—

	TOTAL.	DUE TO	
		Irrigation.	Navigation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excavation	9,12,142	8,60,040	52,102
New falls	9,17,848	4,68,757	4,49,091
Altering old falls	5,16,672	4,53,466	63,207
Ditto regulating bridges and escape heads	1,34,373	54,882	79,490
Ditto ordinary bridges	9,85,026	1,71,092	8,13,934
New locks	22,902	.....	22,902
Total	34,88,963	20,08,237	14,80,726
Contingencies	1,74,448	1,00,412	74,036
Establishments	2,56,439	1,47,606	1,08,833
Grand Total	39,19,450	22,56,255	16,63,595

42. It may first be remarked that the grounds on which the charge for establishment has been estimated are not stated. This, however, is of comparatively small importance, as the present discussion virtually only turns upon the cost of the works. Specific proposals will be made separately for the necessary additional establishments; the existing establishments will of course be able to do much of the work and a moderate addition only will be required.

43. The sum to which formal sanction is now required is Rs. 36,68,411, the estimated cost of the works and contingencies.

44. It will not be uninteresting to point out next what would probably have been the necessary expenditure to have provided *at first* all the works which are now shown by experience to be requisite, to place the canal works on a proper footing both as regards irrigation and navigation. It may in this light be reckoned that the whole of the charge for excavation would have had to be incurred. Also the whole of that for the *new* falls. For the alterations to present falls, no allowance will be made; nor for the regulating bridges. For the ordinary bridges, as some increase of waterway and headway would certainly have been needed, one-half of the additional charge may be taken. The new works at Cawnpore may also be added in. This gives the following items:—

	Rs.
Excavation	9,12,142
New falls	9,17,848
Bridges	4,92,513
Locks	22,902
Total	23,45,405
Contingencies	1,17,272
Establishment	1,72,387
Grand Total	26,35,064

leaving Rs. 12,84,386 additional, due to the original project having been defective. To this of course must be added the charge for compensation, &c., on closing the canal, so that of the whole outlay of 55 lakhs, fully one-half would, under any circumstances, have been requisite to produce a complete set of works.

45. Considering the great magnitude of the design for the Ganges Canal and its unprecedented character, and that, before the whole of the works are completed, it is likely to involve an outlay of close upon three millions sterling, the Governor General in Council thinks that the additional outlay now found necessary, not amounting *for the works* to so much as five per cent. on the total cost of the whole, is no more than might reasonably have been contemplated under the circumstances; and that the credit of the original projector is not diminished by the necessity that has arisen for making good the defects which experience has brought to light. Very few engineering works of any novelty of design would be found to bear the test of actual experience with a more favourable result. The Government may reasonably regret that any error should have been committed, and that the absolute additional expense to be incurred in this case is so large. But while reckoning the cost of the oversights which it is now necessary to remedy, the Governor General in Council desires to record his high sense of the value of Sir Proby Cautley's accomplished work, which even in its present state is one of the greatest and most beneficent gifts that the people of India have yet received from their British rulers. Whatever be the present ascertained defects in the original designs for the Ganges Canal, the obligations under which this country is to Sir Proby Cautley are very important; and in the estimation of the Government of India his claims on their consideration for his eminent services to the State, and his title to honour as an Engineer for the greatness and success of his works, are of the highest order.

46. Having now disposed of the part of Captain Crofton's Report which specially refers to the contemplated works for the remodelling of the Ganges Canal, the Governor General in Council proceeds to notice a few other matters to which he has alluded.

47. The first point is whether in the rainy season the surplus waters of the Jumna might not in some way be made available to give irrigation in the Doab. It had been suggested by the Engineer Committee that the Ganges Canal might perhaps be reinforced from the Jumna, by a canal

to be brought in at some point below Roorkee. Captain Crofton shows the nature of the difficulties in taking water from the Jumna above Delhi, but suggests the possibility of forming a dam below the junction of the Hindun with the Jumna, from which a canal might be carried down the Doab to Allahabad. Such a canal would carry water enough for a permanent line of navigation, and during the rainy season would be able to deliver a large body of water for irrigation. This project is one that certainly deserves attention. It is probable that from such a dam a canal might also be carried out on the *right* bank of the Jumna into the Muttra and Agra districts, where a supply of water to supplement the short and irregular rain-fall would be of great value. In dealing with this scheme, attention will, at the same time, be necessary to the proposals, which from time to time have been made in past years, for carrying of some of the Jumna surplus flood waters into the Sirsa and Bhuttees Territory. It is probable that there is plenty of water for both plans, but the claims of the country to the west of Kurnaul should be borne in mind.

48. It is the opinion of Sir A. Cotton, as before noticed, that the greatest mistake in the general scheme of Sir Proby Cautley's canal was the position of the supply head, which it is said should have been taken much lower down the Ganges. Before sanctioning the scheme for remodelling the existing works which is now put forward, it is therefore proper that the Government should be satisfied that it is really the right thing to retain the canal on its present general plan. A very little consideration will show that the practical question to be answered in connexion with this matter, is this; given the Ganges Canal in its present condition, in what manner can the works be fitted to carry the whole cold weather stream of the Ganges, securely and conveniently, at the least cost? The discussion as to the best *original* plan does not arise, so far as the Government is concerned, because the canal in fact has been constructed and something now must be done with the existing works.

49. The answer to the above question is, in the estimation of the Government of India, quite sufficiently given by Captain Crofton's comments on this alleged mistake in Sir Proby Cautley's design. If a canal were carried directly from Sookertal (the place suggested by Sir A. Cotton) to the centre of Doab, to join the present canal channel, the cost of the excavation alone at very low rates would be over 2½ millions sterling. In point of fact, however, such excavation as would be necessary on this line, viz., a maximum of 96 feet in depth, would be impracticable, and this idea may be at once dropped. If the canal were carried along the edge of the high land of the Doab, it might with a slope of three inches per mile enter the high land 30 miles below the head, with digging of 23 feet; and at 6½ miles further on the surface would be reached. But with such a slope for the canal bed, and with a depth of eight feet, the width of the canal would be about 500 feet, and the cost of this part of the canal alone, Captain Crofton says, could not possibly be less than 50 lakhs. To give a sensibly greater depth than eight feet would involve serious difficulties at the dam on the Ganges, and add greatly to the risk in the embanked portions of the channel, which would be numerous. The passage of the canal across the surface drainage which now flows

off over the high bank would involve an outlay which it is impossible to estimate with any degree of confidence unless on actual surveys, but which would certainly be very heavy. Moreover, this plan would virtually lead to the whole 30 miles of this part of the canal being carried along the abrupt edge of the high land of the Doab with artificial embankments at short intervals gradually rising in height up to 25 feet above the low lands below—an arrangement to which there would be serious engineering objections.

50. To join a canal thus made to the existing canal would probably require some 15 or 20 miles additional length, and the present line would be reached about the 100th mile from Myapoor. Of course all the works below this point would have to be re-arranged much in the same manner as has been proposed for the remodelling as designed by Captain Crofton. The total cost, therefore, would be certainly considerably more than for the simple remodelling as now estimated, quite apart from the cost of the dam on the Ganges at Sookertal as to which there is no evidence given, but which at a moderate estimate could not fail to be double or treble what would be required at Kunkhul. On the whole the additional expense of this plan would probably be fully 50 per cent. more than the present estimate, and might quite readily turn out 100 per cent. more.

51. Besides the greater cost and the engineering objections already referred to, the plan under consideration would throw out from irrigation about 80 miles of the existing canal. This might of course be met by maintaining the present line as a subsidiary channel; but even then serious difficulties in utilizing the present water-courses, and additional expenses, &c., far maintenance, would arise, analogous to those referred to in connexion with Captain Crofton's subsidiary channel design.

52. On the whole, there appears no sufficient ground for thinking that such a scheme would be either nearly as cheap to construct and maintain, or nearly as convenient as that which Captain Crofton has proposed.

53. So far as can be judged also, there is no prospect of drawing water economically from the Ganges below the present heads of the Ganges Canal, for irrigation in the Doab, i. e., between the Ganges and Jumna. The nature of the difficulties that would arise in placing the main head of the Ganges Canal below the junction of the Solani with the Ganges, has been sufficiently explained in para. 49; and the objections to such a scheme apply in a less strong degree to all other proposals for drawing off Ganges water below Sookertal for the irrigation of the Doab.

54. The question of the head works of the canal is but just touched on by Captain Crofton. He points out that a site may perhaps be obtained a little below the present head of the canal at a favourable part of the river opposite to Kunkhul, from which a new channel might be taken to join the existing canal above the first heavy masonry works at Ranipoor. It is premature to discuss this matter in detail at present, but in designing any permanent works the expediency of throwing off a canal to carry the surplus waters of Ganges, in the rainy season, into North-Western Rohilkhand, should be borne in mind. The site referred to by Captain Crofton being below the point where all the branches of the Ganges formed at Hurdwar re-unite, would apparently be

suitable in this respect, and if the levels will admit of its adoption, it seems promising. The subject as a whole is one which should receive the early attention of Colonel Dyas.

55. It will be well here to say all that the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary or desirable to say upon the controversy that has arisen regarding the Ganges Canal project between Sir A. Cotton and Sir Proby Cautley.

56. As to the general scope of Sir Proby Cautley's original design, it seems to be the conviction of all the Engineers who have been employed on the canals in the North Western Provinces, that the works were planned on the whole in the way best suited to the circumstances of the case. It is not, however, a sort of discussion with which the Government of India can properly or usefully meddle, whether in the abstract a canal arranged on Sir A. Cotton's general plan, having the head 100 miles or so below the point where the Ganges leaves the mountains, instead of at that point, would, or would not, be preferable. The Ganges Canal exists as constructed by Sir Proby Cautley, and the only thing with which the Government has to deal is the present practical question of how this canal as it stands is to be made the most of? In the event of any new project coming up for similar works elsewhere, it may be a proper thing to enquire whether Sir A. Cotton's system should be adopted in preference to the system of the Ganges Canal, but the question in no way arises now. It has already been shown that Sir A. Cotton's proposal to establish the head at Sookertal or lower down is not appropriate to the present state of things, and it is needless to enter further into the question.

57. But it should not be lost sight of that Sir A. Cotton's position as to the superiority of his plans is necessarily in the main based on assumption. The question at issue is in fact one of expense, which can only be settled by exact calculation of the details of the works and their cost. As regards the existing canal, there is clear proof that the design was practicable, because it has been carried out; and what it has cost, and what more will have to be expended on it is fairly known. After a project, according to Sir A. Cotton's plan, had been drawn out in detail and fully estimated for, a comparison of the two would become possible on a proper basis. Not only, however, has this not yet been done, but no step towards such a comparison has been taken. The only comparison, and it is very imperfect one, that has been made on a consideration of the exact facts, so far as they are known, is that undertaken by Captain Crofton. This in no way invalidates the conclusion originally adopted by Sir Proby Cautley, that the best course was to take the canal from the Ganges near Hurdwar; on the contrary so far as it goes, it quite confirms that conclusion.

58. Sir A. Cotton has classed the faults which he sees in the Ganges Canal under 19 heads; five of them he calls fundamental, and fourteen minor mistakes. Excepting the general question of the proper place for the head of the canal, which has already been sufficiently discussed, and that of the slope of the bed, it is not necessary to go into these so-called mistakes in any detail, and it will suffice to say that, after the proposed works as now designed shall have been carried out, the canal may be looked upon as likely to be in every respect

thoroughly efficient both as a line of irrigation and navigation.

59. The Governor General in Council has not failed, however, to observe that Sir A. Cotton has passed over that one defect to which special allusion has so often been made in the discussions on this subject, viz., the too great slope of the bed, as a *minor* mistake. With reference to this, Captain Crofton remarks that "to every unprejudiced mind acquainted with the real facts of the case, it will be evident that this has been the main, if not the sole, cause of the evils that now impair the efficiency of the canal." And so far as the Government of India is informed, this view is strictly correct. It seems indeed beyond dispute that, had the original bed of the channel been laid out with the slopes now proposed to be given to it, the works would have now been in an excellent condition, and would have called for no important change. This is the *one* defect of any real moment, and its results have been most serious. It is to remedy this defect that the present operations are essential; all other matters are details of construction connected with the means of effecting this main object.

60. On the whole, the Governor General in Council feels it to be due to the Engineers who are responsible for the proper preservation and improvement of this great work, to state explicitly the conviction of the Government that the operations projected and approved by these Officers, in the light of the experience gained by an intimate knowledge of the circumstances of the canal extending over a long series of years, will be found to meet all the requirements of the case.

61. There are a few points of general interest touched upon by Captain Crofton in the latter part of his Report, to which allusion may be made briefly.

62. The first is the importance of taking care that the drainage of land brought under irrigation is not injuriously affected. The Government of India has already expressed its full concurrence in this view.

63. The importance of making irrigation canals pay is next alluded to. On this subject, also, the views of the Government of India have lately been fully and strongly stated.

64. As to the necessity for maintaining a proper staff of Engineers for the supervision of the works, there can be no doubt. Captain Crofton writes in a tone of complaint which seems to imply that the wants of the Canal Department have been represented in vain to superior authority. The Governor General in Council has no knowledge of any such circumstance. It is an obvious duty of the central authority to require strict economy in expenditure on establishments, and it is possible that reductions have been carried too far, or suitable additions not early enough given to meet additional actual work. The only reply to such complaints must be that proper representations must be made if more help is required, and that what is satisfactorily shown to be necessary will be granted.

65. It only remains for His Excellency in Council to add a few words as to the very satisfactory manner in which Captain Crofton has executed the most responsible duty entrusted to him. The enquiry has been carried out completely, and the designs and estimates sent up in excellent form, in a remarkably prompt way. The whole of the investigations and the preparation of the pro-

jects and report have been completed within a period of nine months and with great ability. The importance of bringing to an end the discussion as to the means of remedying the defects of the Ganges Canal has been properly felt by Captain Crofton, and his energy in disposing of the many difficult and complicated questions that have arisen in dealing with the problem to be solved is deserving of great praise. Captain Crofton's high abilities are, the Governor General in Council believes, fully appreciated by every one who has had occasion to deal with him in official business, and the manner in which he has treated the present case shows his complete mastery of the branch of his profession to which he has specially devoted his attention. His Excellency in Council has also noted with satisfaction the favourable reports made by Captain Crofton of the Officers employed under him on this duty, Mr. Hair, Mr. Mossop, and Lieutenant Shepherd, and desires that the acknowledgments of the Government of India shall be communicated to them.

66. The Governor General in Council accords formal sanction to the estimates submitted by Captain Crofton, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rs. 36,63,411, for remodelling the present line of the Ganges Canal, and entered as No. 122 C of 1864-65 in the Register of this Office.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Government North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

From the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—No. 34, dated London, 30th June 1865.

I have had under consideration in Council your Excellency's Despatch No. 21 of 1st March last, and the papers which accompanied it, on the subject of a scheme of operations drawn up by Captain Crofton, &c. &c., and provisionally adopted by you for remodelling the Ganges Canal.

2. The expenditure which the scheme will involve is estimated at about 40 lakhs, inclusive of the cost (represented to be fully one-half of the whole) of works which experience has shown to be indispensable for the safety of the canal, and which may be regarded rather as additions to than departures from its original design, but exclusive of a further sum of 15 lakhs for loss of revenue and compensation to landholders likely to be injured by the temporary stoppage of the canal. So large an outlay properly required the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, you

have so far anticipated my decision as to issue orders for the early prosecution of the project, on the understanding that those orders would be subject to any modifications which might be subsequently enjoined by me. Having now given my best consideration to the subject, I am prepared to accord my confirmation of the course you have authorized. Captain Crofton's Report sufficiently evinces his competence to deal with the intricacies and complications of the very difficult problem which he was selected to solve, all the Officers on whose professional judgment you most rely have, you inform me, signified their concurrence in his views and recommendations, and it is certainly desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay in carrying into effect that plan which, after due examination of its principles and details, is deemed by you and by those professional Officers whom you have consulted to be best calculated, in existing circumstances, to remedy the defects of the canal.

3. It was, indeed, due to the professional eminence of Sir A. Cotton, that, before any conclusion was arrived at, his objections to the position selected for the supply head of the canal should be carefully weighed. The papers forwarded with your Despatch show, however, that this has been done, and that you have come to the conclusion that any change of site would, in the actual position of affairs, be altogether inexpedient. The question now to be solved is, as you observe, not "whether, in the abstract, a canal arranged on Sir A. Cotton's general plan having the head 100 miles or so below the point where the Ganges leaves the mountains, instead of at that point, would or would not be preferable. The Ganges Canal exists as constructed by Sir Proby Cautley, and the only thing with which the Government has to deal is the present practical question of how this canal, as it stands, is to be made the most of."

4. I must add that I have read with great pleasure your Excellency's remarks with reference to the severe criticism to which the canal, as at present designed and constructed, has been recently subjected. That too great a slope was originally given to the bed of the canal is admitted by Sir Proby Cautley himself, and that its efficiency has been greatly impaired in consequence is equally undisputed. But it affords me no small gratification to find that the canal, notwithstanding this serious defect, is pronounced by you to be, even in its actual condition, a work of a most valuable and beneficial character, and there is still further ground for congratulation in the confident expectation entertained by your Government and its professional advisers, that its defects will be completely remedied by the measures in progress, and that the canal will then fully answer all the purposes, both of irrigation and navigation, for which it was designed.

Government of Fort St. George.

Cinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.

Report on the Number and Condition of Chinchona plants on the Neilgherries on the 31st May 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	REMARKS.
				s. d. s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	1,60,711	2 6 to 8 9	The weather being favorable, planting operations have been commenced. The number of plants planted out during the month being 14,165, making the total of plants permanently planted out, 1,82,236.
2	C. Calisaya ...	Yellow Bark	2,748	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis	Original Loxa Bark.	4,598	2 10 to 7 0	
	Var Condamenia (C. Uritusinga) }				
4	Ditto	Select Crown Bark	3,80,683	2 10 to 7 0	The increase by propagation is 23,680, being 2,094 plants above the average of the last six months.
	Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera) }				
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark ...	3,059	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	52	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark	2,786	1 8 to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name ... }	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1 8 to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	14,632	1 8 to 2 9	
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark...	3,389	1 8 to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown ...	425	Worthless.	
Total number of plants...			5,81,578		

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Growth in inches during May 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	115½	116½	1	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	103½	105½	1½	
3	19	106½	107½	1	
4	15	101	101½	½	
5	27	119	120	1	
6	20	92	93	1	
7	20	109½	111	1½	J. W. Brecks, Esq.
8	18	112	113	1	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	114½	116	1½	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	115	117	2	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	100	101½	1½	P. Grant, Esq.
12	...	56	57½	1½	Plant cut down for bark.

Table II. exhibits the growth of eleven plants of Chinchona Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is 1½ inches, or about ½rd of an inch above the growth of last month.

One of the two plants out down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve plants of *C. Officinalis* planted on the Dodabetta Plantation, at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Growth in inches during May 1865.
1	19	76	81	5
2	14½	71	76	5
3	28	81½	84	2½
4	22	82½	84½	2
5	21½	78	82	4
6	28	89	95	6
7	22½	79	81	2
8	21½	76	78	2
9	21½	82½	87	4½
10	19½	76	81	5
11	24	80	85	5
12	24	81	84	3

Mr. Howard for analysis, has made strong shoots of 57½ inches in height, giving the growth of 1½ inches during the month.

The twelve plants of *C. Officinalis* (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta Plantation gives an average growth of 3½ inches, or 1½ inches above the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during the month is 207, making the total number of plants distributed 78,819.

OOTACAMUND, }
14th June 1865. }

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Chinchona Plantations.

Report on the Number and Condition of Chinchona plants on the Neilgherries on the 30th June 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.		REMARKS.
				s. d.	s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	1,79,345	2 6	to 8 9	The number of plants planted out during the month is 11,008, making the total permanently planted out in the plantations 1,93,244.
2	C. Callisaya ...	Yellow Bark	2,726	2 10	to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis } Var Condamenia } (C. Uritusangu) }	Original Loxa Bark	8,074	2 10	to 7 0	
4	Ditto } Var Bonplandiana } C. (Chahuarguera) }					
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark...	3,059	2 10	to 6 0	One of the flowering plants of C. Succirubra (Red bark) has produced a few perfect seeds, and many of this species are now coming into
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark	64	1 8	to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark.	2,786	1 8	to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name }	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1 8	to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark	14,597	1 8	to 2 9	
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark ...	3,389	1 8	to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown	425	Worthless.		
Total number of Plants ...			6,21,840			

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of *C. Succirubra*, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th June 1865.	Growth in inches during June 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	116½	121	4½	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	105	109	4	
3	19	107½	111	3½	
4	15	101½	103½	2	
5	27	120	123	3	
6	20	93	98	5	
7	20	111	112½	1½	J. W. Brecks, Esq.
8	18	113	117	4	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	116	117	1	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	117	123	6	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	101½	106½	5	P. Grant, Esq.
12	...	57½	64½	7	Plant cut down for bark.

flower, also a few plants of the *C. Condamenia* and *C. Pahu-diana*; 380 seeds of the *C. Calisaya*, Vera, and Frutex, received from Mr. Markham on the 10th, are now beginning to germinate.

The increase by propagation is 40,676, being 18,577 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants at the end of the month 6,21,840.

Table II. exhibits the growth of eleven plants of *Chinchona Succirubra* planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of the plants during the month is 3½ inches, being 2½ inches above the growth of last month.

One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis has made strong shoots of 6½ inches in height, giving the growth of 7 inches during the month.

The twelve plants of *C. Officinalis* (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation, gives an average growth of 3½ inches, or ½th of an inch under the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during the month is 414, making the total number of plants distributed 79,233.

TABLE III

Showing the height of twelve plants of *C. Officinalis*, planted on the Dodabetta Plantation, at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th June 1865.	Growth in inches during June 1865.
1	19	81	84	3
2	14½	76	79	3
3	28	84	86	2
4	22	84½	87	2½
5	21½	82	85½	3½
6	28	95	97½	2½
7	22½	81	84	3
8	21½	78	81	3
9	21½	87	90½	3½
10	19½	81	84½	3½
11	24	85	89	4
12	24	84	87½	3½

OOTACAMUND, }
14th July 1865. }

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Chinchona Plantations.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.



HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII. of 1865.

An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner: It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of

the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed; and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in

part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondie, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon

Power to Trustees before them and to examine to examine Trader upon Oath or otherwise such &c. on Oath.

Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

11. If in the course of their investigation it

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it

Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt.

shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without

having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by

Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void.

such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trader or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may

arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English News-

papers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from C. GOSSE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that

you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS
OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMU-
NITY OF BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred, would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or de-

fended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a Court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 89 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees, and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the

constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
 „ Remington & Co.
 „ Finlay, Scott & Co.
 „ Wallace & Co.
 „ For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
 „ For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, — Manager.
 „ For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. Douglas, Agent.
 „ For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, R. Campbell, Agent.
 „ W. Nicol & Co.
 „ W. & A. Graham & Co.
 „ Grey & Co.
 „ Peel, Cassels & Co.
 „ A. H. Huschke & Co.
 „ Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
 „ Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
 „ For the Bank of Hindustan, China, & Japan, Limited, A. Thomson, Manager.
 „ For the Bank of India, J. Grey, Manager.
 „ Lyon Brothers & Co.
 „ For the Delhi Bank Corporation, W. B. Thompson, Agent.
 „ Forbes & Co. With reservation as to details.
 „ Ewart, Latham & Co.
 „ For the Bombay City Bank, D. McCulloch, Manager.
 „ For the Financial Association of India & China, Limited, J. Smith, Offg. Manager.
 „ For the Eastern Financial Association, W. Watson, Manager.
 „ For the Oriental Bank Corporation, A. Grant, for Agent.
 „ For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, A. Morrison, Agent.
 „ For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, M. D. Quadros, Agent.
 „ For the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, R. Dring, Manager.
 „ Macyntire, Rogers & Co.

(Signed) For the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, W. F. Wesche, Manager.
 „ Framjee, Sands & Co.
 „ For the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, D. Hogarth, Acting Manager.
 „ Roper, Price & Co.
 „ Knoop & Co.
 „ Gaddum & Co.
 „ For Central Bank, E. Heycock.
 „ Watson, Bogle & Co.
 „ For the Scinde Bank, T. G. Young, Manager.
 „ Robinson & Co.
 „ Finlay, Clark & Co.
 „ Marten, Young & Co.
 „ Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
 „ For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager.
 „ For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
 „ G. S. King & Co.
 „ Macnee & Co.
 „ Jules Siegfried & Co.
 „ Ward and Warland, p. pro. Legatt & Co.
 „ R. Hoyer & Co.
 „ Steams, Hobart & Co.
 „ C. Macdonald & Co.
 „ David Sassoon & Co.
 „ Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick, Nixon & Co.
 „ J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward Bates & Co.
 „ P. Adams.
 „ J. Lipz & Co.
 „ Lawrence & Co.
 „ Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Comber, Son & Co.
 „ Simson.
 „ For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, H. Coke.
 „ Nasmyth & Co.
 „ A. C. Brice & Co.
 „ James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1365.

Simla, the 26th August 1865.

Notifications.—The following Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the "Civil Service of India," to be held in London in March 1866, is published for general information:—

Examinations for the Civil Service of India.

REGULATIONS

*For the Open Competition of 1866.**

1. On Monday, March 19th, 1866, and following days, an Examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such Examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st February 1866, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1866, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

(b) A certificate, signed by a Physician or Surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated, in which he desires to be examined.‡

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:§—

	Marks.
English language and Literature—	
Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution ...	1,000
Carried forward ...	1,500

* The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1866.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above-mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are obligatory.

	Marks.
Brought forward ..	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
Language, Literature, and History of Rome	750
Language, Literature, and History of France	375
Language, Literature, and History of Germany	375
Language, Literature, and History of Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,250
Natural Science, that is, (1) Chemistry; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Natural History; (4) Geology; and (5) Mineralogy	500
** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one.	
Moral Sciences, that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	375
Arabic Language and Literature	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding Regulation, denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.*

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *visd voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with

* "Nothing can be farther from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere 'smaller.'—Report of Committee of 1864.

the view of testing their progress in the following subjects*—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages—	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular Languages of India	
(each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical Examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates, shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the Regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points, as they may deem necessary, before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates, are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard; London, S. W.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that it is his intention to allow the sum of 100l. for the first year of probation, and 200l. for the second year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the*

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, at the commencement of the second year of probation, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into Covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in case of their failing to proceed to India), and for giving a Bond for 1,000l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by Civilians on their appointment, amount to 3l. 10s.*

(3.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1868, will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

No. 1374.

Doctor Condon, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Baraitch, availed himself on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 7th idem.

No. 1387.

The 28th August 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XVI. of 1864 to the Province of Mysore.

No. 1394.

Abdool Huq, Tehseeldar of Bejiragoogurh, Jubulpore District, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, within his Tehseelee.

No. 1397.

Mr. W. R. Baillie, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1398.

The services of Lieutenant W. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police in Berar, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1399.

Mr. G. J. Moberly, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Indore Circle, availed himself on the 26th of June of the one month's privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 2211, dated 8th ultimo.

No. 1452.

The 30th August 1865.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted two months' privilege leave to the Reverend M. R. Burge, Chaplain of Lucknow, who availed himself of the same on the 10th instant.

No. 1453.

The Reverend J. C. Herdman, D. D., has reported his departure from India per Steam Ship *Bengal*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th instant.

No. 1454.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of retirement from the service (10th instant) of the Reverend J. C. Herdman, D. D. :—

The Reverend R. Henderson to be Senior Chaplain, and the Reverend J. N. Thomson to be Chaplain, of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

No. 1458.

The undermentioned Officer in the Central Provinces is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861 :—

Lieutenant T. A. Scott, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1460.

The Rajah of Nadown and the Rajah of Seeba, in the Kangra District, are each invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, and are also empowered to hear and determine Civil suits of every description not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

No. 1490.

The 31st August 1865.

The following Notice is published for general information :—

NOTICE.

The position of the Patch of Rocks off this Port, named the "Drunken Sailor," will be marked in future during every North-East Monsoon, from the 15th October to the 15th April, by a Black Buoy which will be placed about twelve yards to the Westward of the Rocks, commencing from the 15th October next. During the South-West Monsoon the Sea breaks heavily on this Patch, which sufficiently marks its position.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE; } JAMES DONNAN,
Colombo, the 12th July 1865. } Master Attendant.

No. 1504.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 167, dated the 8th July 1865, is published for general information :—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 167. London, the 8th July 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Ecclesiastical letters dated the 5th and 10th April 1865, Nos. 2 and 4, requesting information on certain

questions which have arisen in connection with the Rules for the retirement of Chaplains, laid down in my Financial Despatch of the 17th February 1865, No. 32.

2. In regard to the first point, as to the interpretation to be placed on the words "must resign," in Rule II., Her Majesty's Government intended "resignation of the service," and they cannot allow "resignation of the superior allowances" to be regarded as a fulfilment of the condition prescribed in the Rule in question.

3. With respect to the second point on which a decision is requested, Her Majesty's Government concur with you in thinking that there would be hardship in refusing the increased pension to a Senior Chaplain on retirement, in the event of the third Chaplain on the list electing to accept the promotion in lieu of the increased pension, as provided in Rule III., and will therefore allow the increased pension to be granted on the retirement within the prescribed period of one of the Senior Chaplains, even although a permanent vacancy may not thereby be caused.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. Wood.

No. 1506.

The undermentioned Tehseeldar is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the territory assigned to the British Government by the States of Rewah, Myhere, Sohawal, and Nagode, for occupation by the Railway :—

Palukdhurree Lall, Tehseeldar of Sohawal.

No. 1515.

Lieutenant G. A. Stover, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, assumed charge of that Office from Lieutenant G. W. Cole, on the forenoon of the 8th August 1865.

Lieutenant G. A. Stover is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, and also with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and with power to try suits under Section 6 of Act XXII. of 1864, up to Rs. 400, within the limits of the Cantonment of Rangoon.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 337.

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 30th August 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions of Act XXVII. of 1860, being an Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.

No. 339.

The 31st August 1865.

Under Section 47, Part V. of Act V. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue to Mr. Friederich Hahn, a license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the Province of Coorg.

No. 321.

MILITARY.

The 28th August 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. Miller, of the late 27th Regiment, Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Paid Doing-duty Officer in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 742.

POLITICAL.

The 30th August 1865.

Notifications.—His Majesty the Emperor of France having created Bombay a Consulate of the Empire, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, to recognize Mr. Chenon, as Consul for France at Bombay.

Pending Mr. Chenon's arrival at Bombay, Mr. Otto Muller will exercise the functions of Vice-Consul for France at that Presidency.

No. 746.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Johann H. Danelsberg as Consul for Hamburgh at Singapore.

No. 1745.

GENERAL.

The 28th August 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. Berkeley, Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Malwa, is appointed to be 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Central India.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1747.

GENERAL.

The 28th August 1865.

Notifications.—Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, received charge of the Gwalior Treasury from Major J. A. Wright, on the 4th instant.

No. 1749.

Surgeon M. F. Manifold, of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon J. C. Morice.

No. 1752.

Mr. D. Sinclair, Assistant Settlement Officer of Raepore in the Central Provinces, has obtained

privilege leave of absence for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1754.

The following appointments in the Oudh Commission, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

The appointment of Hursookh Roy, Tehsildar, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the room of Mr. K. M. Nicholson, is cancelled. Hursookh Roy will officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement Department at Oonao.

Wuzeer Hoosseini, Assistant Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, will officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement Department, *vice* Mr. Nicholson.

No. 1757.

The 29th August 1865.

Shunmogavaloo Pillay is appointed to be a Native Assistant of the 4th Class in Mysore, *vice* Armogum Pillay, deceased.

No. 1765.

The 30th August 1865.

Mr. W. C. Capper, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Lucknow, sailed for England on the Steamer *Simla*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 24th ultimo.

No. 1766.

First Class Native Doctor Shaik Kedar Bukah is appointed to the medical charge of the Agency at Mandalay.

No. 1770.

Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to be an Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, from the 24th ultimo.

No. 1772.

Moonshee Mahomed Uskurry, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Demarcation Department, Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1774.

The preparatory leave for twenty-five days granted to Mr. F. R. Wyllie, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in G. O. No. 1474, dated 15th ultimo, is extended to thirty days.

No. 1776.

Captain E. G. Clark, Assistant Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, availed himself on the afternoon of the 16th instant, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1418, dated 6th ultimo.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2161.

Simla, the 30th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, availed himself on the forenoon of the 21st instant, of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Notification of the 18th idem.

No. 2173.

Mr. R. Taylor took charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Madras, on the forenoon of the 8th August 1865.

No. 2193.

The 31st August 1865.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in July 1865, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In July 1865	43,194	16,79,236	15,78,653	363	58,416	2,22,000	11,309	4,79,226	2,93,205

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th August 1865.

No. 820 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Captain Edward Talbot Thackeray, v. c., of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, Department Public Works, 1st Allahabad Division. } For six months, without pay.

No. 821 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Gray Skardon, of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Jhansie. } For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 822 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 3047A. of the 16th August 1865, the services of honorary Assistant Surgeon F. H. A. Leach, late Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon at

Futtehpoore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 18th July 1865, the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

The 29th August 1865.

No. 823 of 1865.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Barr, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to the rank of Colonel in the Army, as announced in G. G. O. No. 812 of the 23rd instant, is "subject to the approval of Her Majesty."

No. 824 of 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned individual is admitted to pension, as a special case, as specified opposite to his name :—

Gunner Alexander D. Bain, of } (1s.) one shilling
No. 1 Battery, Bengal Ar- } per diem, payable in Europe.
tillery.

No. 825 of 1865.—G. G. O. No. 675 of the 10th ultimo, granting permission to Lieutenant G. E. J. Maidman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to proceed to Sea on medical certificate for four months, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 826 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Nathaniel Frederic Bayly, of the 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry. } For twenty months, under the old Regulations.

The 30th August 1865.

No. 827 of 1865.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is removed from the service from the date of publication of this Order at the station at which he may be residing, without prejudice to the pension to which he is entitled under the Regulations, viz., that of a Major.

No. 828 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
6th Regt., Bengal Cavalry	Kote Duffadar Meer Kur-rum Alli	Jemadar ...	21st April 1865	Syad Alli Khan, deceased.
31st (Punjab) Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Jowalla Sing ...	Subadar ...	8th ditto	Sookha Sing, dismissed.
	Jemadar Ursulla ...	Ditto ...		Bhugwan Sing, dismissed.
	Havildar Beer Sing ...	Jemadar ...		Ursulla, promoted.

No. 829 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major A. S. Allen, 19th August 1865.

Captain G. M. Battye ... 20th August 1865.

The 31st August 1865.

No. 831 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Playfair, 29th October 1864.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. W. Manson (deceased), 16th August 1865.

No. 832 of 1865.—The following promotion is made:—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant M. Gaynor.

No. 830 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that boat allowance shall no longer be issued to Commissioned and Warrant Officers, and that the Rules under which that allowance has heretofore been drawn, as laid down in Section 7 of the Pay Code of 1849, shall be abrogated.

2. Hereafter, when it is necessary to send troops by country boats, the Commissariat Department will provide accommodation for the Officers as well as for the troops.

3. The amount of accommodation and the nature of the fittings must depend on the description of boats procurable, and the period they are likely to be occupied. The boats are to be suitably fitted up with grass roofs, mat walls, and flooring of either bamboos or wood, and the proportion of accommodation for each Officer will ordinarily be from 400 to 800 maunds.

4. Country boats will continue to be provided for the use of Warrant Officers proceeding with stores embarked on board country boats.

No. 833 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major G. A. Williams	} 23rd August 1865.
Captain C. S. W. Ogilvie	
Captain and Brevet Major W. J. Ward	
...	

No. 834 of 1865.—The leave of absence on private affairs to visit the Hills north of Deyrah, from 16th July 1865 to the 16th January 1866, granted to Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Woods, of the Stud Department, in G. G. O. No. 739 of the 31st July last, is to be held to have effect from the 1st August 1865—the date on which he availed himself of the leave—to the 1st February 1866, instead of the dates previously notified.

No. 835 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special service from the 15th November next, without prejudice to his present appointment as Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force.

No. 836 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Ewen Macpherson, General List, Infantry, Officiating Quarter Master, 4th Goorkha Regiment	} 11th May 1865.
...	

Lieutenant John Kennedy McCausland, late 34th Native Infantry, Officiating Doing-duty Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment	} 11th May 1865.
...	

The 1st September 1865.

No. 837 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James Duncan Macpherson, late 65th Native Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.	} 7th August 1862.
...	

Lieutenant Arthur Manaton Ommanney, late 17th Native Infantry, 2nd Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides.	} 28th June 1862.
...	

Lieutenant Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, late 73rd Native Infantry, Adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry.	} 5th April 1861.
...	

Lieutenant Gideon Colquhoun DeLautour, General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 4th, Punjab Infantry.	} 23rd June 1863.
...	

Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Bruce, General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 6th Punjab Infantry.	} 11th May 1863.
...	

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 311.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1865.

Notifications.—Major F. Tyrrell, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was posted to the charge of the Seetapbor Division of Public Works, Oudh, on the 15th August 1865.

No. 312.

Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to act as a Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and is posted to Bengal, *vice* Mr. T. W. Armstrong, who has obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 313.

Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs, of the 20th Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Rajpootana Circle.

No. 314.

The 31st August 1865.

Major A. Stevens is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of Superintendent of the Transport and Supply Department of the Upper Godavery Circle, with effect from the 26th June 1865.

No. 315.

In continuation of Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 253 and 254 of 1865, Captain A. M. Lang, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Office of Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, in the Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 23rd August 1865.

No. 316.

The 1st September 1865.

Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 301 and 308, dated 19th and 25th August 1865 respectively, for "Inspector General of Military Buildings," read, Inspector General of Military Works.

No. 17F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 25th August 1865.

Notification.—Mr. W. Jacob, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Division, Seonee, in the Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 20th July 1865, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. DICKENS, Lieut.-Col., R. A.
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for the public purpose, *viz.*, for roads in the Roy Barielly District; it is hereby notified that for the purpose mentioned above, the following land will be appropriated. Land of an average breadth of 40 feet for the line of road:—

- 1st.—From Dalmow to Salone.
- 2nd.—Buchraon to Hydergurh.
- 3rd.—Chandpoor to Poorwa.

2. This declaration is made under paras. 2 and 33 of Act VI. of 1857.

W. D. BRUCE,
for Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr.,
D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,
The 21st August 1865. }

Bye-Laws for the City of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of Business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the City and Suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th July 1865:—

Conduct of Business.

- I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M. in Summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in Winter.
Meetings of Committee.
- II.—The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.
Emergent or Special Meetings.
- III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-Laws must be the guide of each Member.
Postponement of Regular Meeting.
- IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.
Chairman in absence of the President.
- V.—Seven Members shall constitute a quorum.
Number of Members to form a quorum.
- VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.
Chairman to have a casting vote.
- VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Members present.
Regulation of business.

VIII.—Any Member present may submit a point of order to the President.
Submission of point of order to President.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each Member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.
Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

X.—No Member shall speak twice upon any Motion or amendment, except the Mover in reply.
Members not to speak twice upon any Motion.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands if the Mover of any question demands a Poll.
Votes how to be taken.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing; but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.
Proposition or amendment to be in writing.

XIII.—All questions from one Member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.
Questions from Members how to be put.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.
Meetings of Committee open to public.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.
Communications to be sent in a day previous to Meeting.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.
Correspondence to be referred to Sub-Committee concerned.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and Members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office:—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDING, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROADS.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rupees five hundred, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rupees one hundred; but in other cases, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice should be summoned.
Emergent Works.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to Public Auction, after being advertised in the local public Newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds, on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

XXV.—No Member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee, or their Municipal Engineer.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all Engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

CHAPTER I.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the City of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein.

1.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected, as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.

4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

5. Picketting animals, or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public ground without permission.

6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean, any enclosure or premises.

9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.

10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.

12. Begging in the bazars, or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

13. Using driving roads, during driving hours, by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze, any cattle whatsoever in any public place without permission.

17. Storing more than five maunds of salt-petre, or one maund of gun-powder, or five maunds of fire-works.

18. Establishing depôts for hay and bam-
 Hay and Bamboos. boos within city limits, ex-
 cepting at the following places
 and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*—

Large depôts at Aysh Bâgh, Secunder Bâgh and
 Gao Ghât.

Smaller ditto in each Thana Division, on sites
 to be selected for the same by the Secretary and
 Native Members.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be deter-
 mined by the Superintendent, City Police.

19. Forming up or moving of processions at
 Processions. night on any public road, with-
 out a written order from the
 City Superintendent.

20. Failure on the part of Native musicians in
 Native Musicians. processions, whether by night
 or by day, to cease playing at
 the approach of any carriage or other conveyance
 to which horses may be harnessed.

21. Burying in any ground once publicly
 Burying Grounds. declared by the Committee as
 closed, or using an unlicensed
 cemetery.

22. Disposing of any corpse in the river
 Throwing Bodies Goomtee within the city
 into River, &c. limits, or in the canal, or in
 any ravine or nulla leading
 to the river.

23. Neglecting the removal, within a reason-
 Carcasses of Ani- able time, to the place set apart
 mals. for the burial of the carcass of
 any animal which may die on
 the owner's or occupier's premises.

24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or
 flowers in public gardens.

25. Making a public thoroughfare of public
 gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

26. Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except
 Fishing with nets by permission, within the limits
 in the Goomtee. of the city.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

1. He will not be a member of the Committee,
 Engineer not to be but will be required to be in
 a Member of the attendance, when requisite, at
 Committee. their Meetings, to give his
 opinion on questions relating to his Department,
 and also of laying before the Committee any pro-
 jects which require their sanction.

2. The Municipal Engineer and his subor-
 dinates will be considered the
 Custody of Muni- custodians of all Municipal prop-
 cipal Property. erty, such as bridges, roads,
 drains, &c. They will constantly keep themselves
 informed of their state, and bring to notice any
 repairs that may be from time to time required.

3. He will have an office establishment per-
 Establishment for, fectly distinct from the writer
 to the Municipal Committee,
 who will have nothing to do with the accounts or
 Municipal Engineer.

4. For this office establishment, 1 Writer
 and 1 Draftsman with a Moonshee, will suffice;

the establishment now proposed, and subject to
 revision after one year, will consist of—

1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } as
2. Office Establishment, } below.

The former to include all Darogahs, Chowkee-
 dars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in
 guarding general stores not chargeable to any
 particular work; and the latter, all writers employ-
 ed in preparing general accounts, draftsman,
 personal chuprassees and other men who might
 be strictly included in the term, and who are not
 chargeable to any particular work. The principle

must be enforced that, as far as
 possible, Chowkeedars, Moon-
 shees and other men of the
 kind, when employed on one or

two works, should be charged to those works,
 their pay being covered by the estimated cost of
 such works.

5. This system is now followed in the Public
 Works Department, and answers
 Works not to com- well. No works should be
 menced without writ- commenced (except in urgent
 ten permission. cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed
 by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where
 necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in
 writing by the proper authority, according to the
 rules in force.

6. A list of works in progress during each
 month, will be submitted at its
 Monthly Progress close to the Municipal Com-
 Report of Works. mittee, showing the authority
 (which should invariably be given in writing), and
 noting any works completed during the month.
 The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of
 all that is being done.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and
 passed by the Executive Engi-
 Examination of Es- neer, or any other professional
 timates. Member of Committee, and
 the calculations of the abstract being checked in
 the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates
 should then be laid before the Committee for
 orders.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal
 sanction in writing for all ex-
 Engineer responsi- pense that he has to incur, and
 ble for working with- will be responsible for work-
 in Estimates. ing within the estimate and
 amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable
 to do so, for at once reporting the matter and ob-
 taining sanction for the further outlay required, by
 means of a supplementary or revised estimate
 prepared on the same principle as the original one.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee
 in a ledger, and grants of
 Committee to keep cash on the Municipal Engi-
 account of all sanc- neer's monthly applications
 tions and orders of will be made in reference there-
 Cash Payment. to, and entered on the other side. This will check
 the applications in a general way, and they should
 also be considered in reference to the possibility and
 probability of expending the sum asked for, before
 the next application is due.

10. On sanctioning the application of Muni-
 cipal Engineer for funds, the
 Funds for expendi- amount will be placed at his
 ture by Engineer to credit with Bank of Bengal, and
 be placed in Bank of he will effect all payments above